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VICTROLAS

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

March 9, 1923, Temperature 64

Barometer 30.05

Rainfall 0.02 inch.

Humidity 96.

March 9, 1923, Temperature 53.

No. 18,819 五拜禮 號九月三年三十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1923

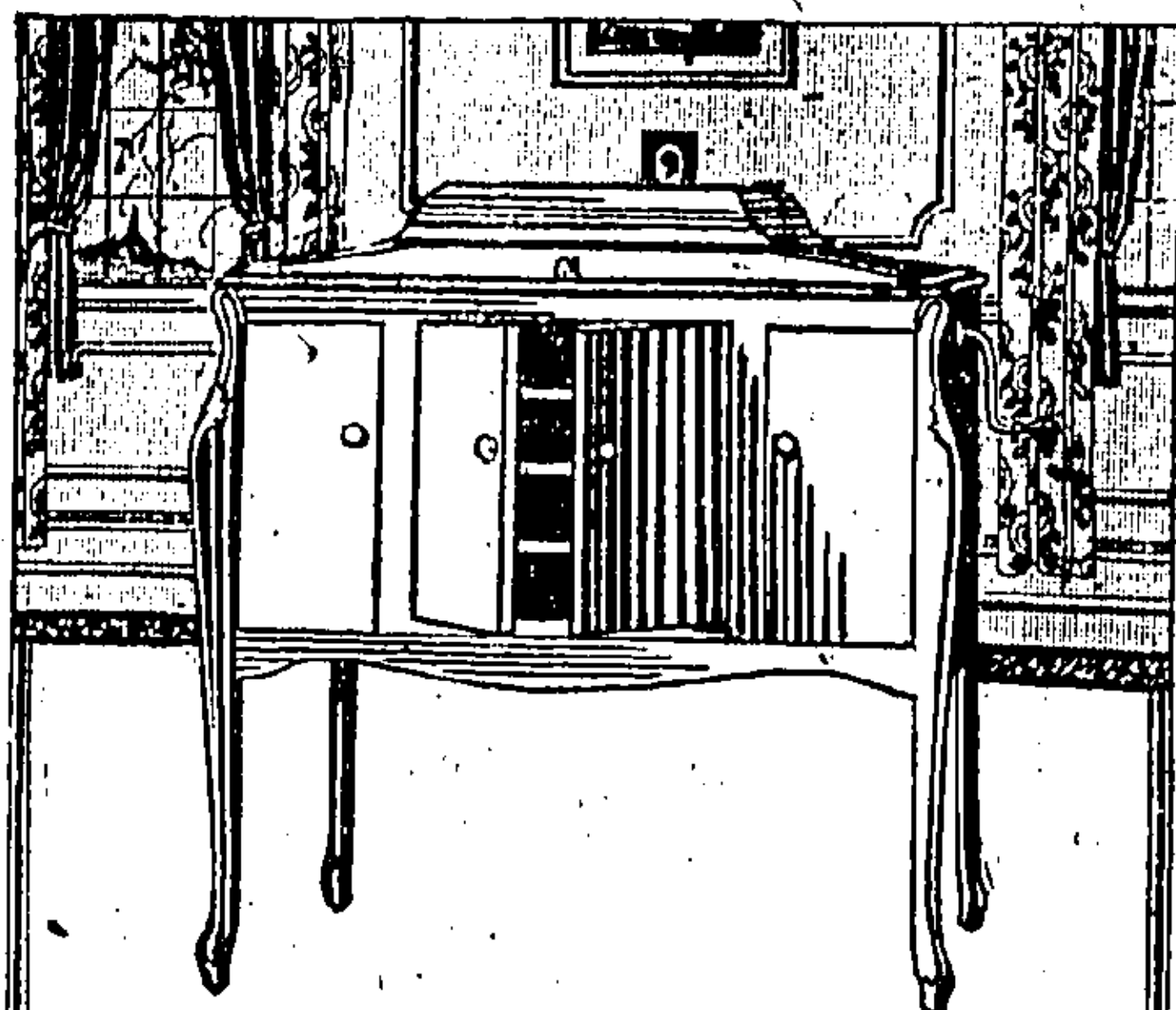
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Did you get that Victrola?

Why go without, why deny your home the benefit and comfort of good music? For a surprisingly modest sum, you can begin at once to own your own Victrola. Come in today, select any model you want and we will deliver it at once. When it is so convenient to own a Victrola on our plan, you owe it to your family and yourself to get yours NOW. Why delay? Come in.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
Exclusive Agents.



NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of our Engineering Department has been acquired by THE JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED, and will be henceforth carried on by that Company as heretofore carried on by us.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1923.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that we have acquired the business of the Engineering Department of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. and that such business will be henceforth carried on by us heretofore carried on by them.

THE JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1923.

Tel. Central 2313

P. O. Box 530

HAWTHORNE & PEARSON

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors



Breeches Makers

St. George's Building, Ice House Street.
(Next door Café Wiseman.)

Tel. Cen.
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TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, DES VORUX ROAD.

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MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

General Knitting & Dyeing
Manufacturers of Woolen Hosiery, Jerseys, Sweaters &
all kinds of Underwear.
No. 9-15, Causeway Bay. Telephone Central 1201.
Manager: YUNG FOKWAI.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service the China Mail.)

RUHR STAGNATION.

WORKS CLOSING DOWN.

IDLE HANDS DANGER.

COLOGNE, March 8.

The biggest German industrialists here on the Ruhr have decided to close their works for at least a month, paying the workers full wages. Exports have been stopped owing to the German refusal to pay the French tax and manufacture is limited to home consumption which is insufficient to keep the works fully employed. It is impossible to overestimate the gravity of closing down of the works as the idle workers, provided with money, are certain to fall into mischief. The Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to Captain Weidwood-Benn, M.P., drawing attention to the serious position of British traders and demanding drastic action by the British Government. It is now impossible to leave the British zone without encountering French posts.

FRENCH MESH COMPLETED.

DUESSELDORF, March 8.

There is now an unbroken French customs barrier from the Dutch to the Swiss frontiers completing the encirclement of the Rhineland in addition to the Ruhr.

SECURITY POLICE DISSOLVED.

ESSEN, March 8.

French troops this morning disarmed and expelled the security police at Dortmund thus completing the disarming and dissolution of the security police throughout the Ruhr which is consequently without police except that civil police are still possessed by certain towns.

FRENCH TROOPS STILL SPREADING.

LONDON, March 9.

Further French advances are reported. The French are reported to have occupied Rheinland Harbour in the vicinity of Mannheim, also Dorsab station near Elberfeld.

HOME POLITICS.

TALK OF LIBERAL REUNION.

LONDON, March 9.

Correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal M.P. Major Entwistle wherein the centre party idea is frankly abandoned is regarded in the lobby as a distinct advance in the direction of a Liberal reunion. It is stated authoritatively that no political tie whatever now exist between Mr. Lloyd-George and the Conservative ex-Ministers not included in the present Government. The tacit understanding between the two wings of the late Cabinet which led to the presence of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain on Mr. Lloyd George's platform during the election has been abandoned by both sides as it is recognised that in the event of a reunion some half dozen National Liberals would join the Government in view of election pledges. A further development is expected on March 12, when seventy Liberals who recently carried a resolution in favour of reunion will meet.

COLOMBO COOLIE STRIKE.

STEAMER TRAFFIC AFFECTED.

COLOMBO, March 8.

Fifteen thousand railway and engineering coolies are involved in a strike which is unprecedented in Ceylon and has now lasted a fortnight. There has been considerable intimidation and the bunkering of vessels is impeded. Several ships have been diverted.

HARBOUR COMPLETELY PARALYSED.

COLOMBO, March 9.

The harbour is completely paralysed owing to the strike of cargo coolies. No loading or unloading of coal is possible.

M.C.C. IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, March 8.

The M.C.C. made 233 Hill Wood, contributing 84. The combined Universities scored 333. The M.C.C.'s second effort produced 185 for 5 and the match was drawn.

NEW NAVAL ESTIMATES.

REDUCTION OF PERSONNEL.

LONDON, March 8.

The Navy estimates for 1923-1924 total £61,401,000 as compared with £69,476,000 the previous year. It is stated that they have been prepared on the assumption that all the signatory Powers will effectively ratify the Washington treaty. It is expected that over four millions sterling will be spent in a year on the new battleships "Nelson" and "Rodney," nevertheless the total effective votes have been reduced by £4,617,000 by the most rigid economy. Continuance of this policy is only justifiable by the seriousness of the financial situation and the expectation of a general atmosphere of naval tranquility.

The reduction of the personnel by twenty thousand is expected to be completed by April 1, except for 1,140 officers and men retained pending the Government's regarding decision the Admiralty's proposal that the Navy should in future provide its own air personnel. Col. Amery appeals for the active goodwill of fellow citizens of the Empire for the thousands of distinguished or promising officers and men covered from the service to which they were wholeheartedly devoted. The personnel to be voted is 99,500. Recruiting is now very restricted.

NEW AIR ESTIMATES.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, March 8.

The air estimates for 1923-1924 show a gross total of £18,605,000 and a net total of £12,011,000 the latter being an increase of £1,118,000 over the net total for the present year.

A memorandum explains that £5,997,000 of the difference between the gross and net figures represents the gross expenditure in the Middle East. The increase of the net total is due to the scheme for the expansion of home defence involving the formation of fifteen new squadrons and additions to the three squadrons assigned for co-operation with the navy in consequence of the impending completion of new aircraft carriers. The personnel totals 33,000 compared with 31,176 but the cost of the personnel is not greater. The increase in cost is chiefly due to technical equipment. A number of new types are shortly being produced, hence the Air Ministry will place orders in the aircraft industry substantially greater than in recent years and sufficient to maintain an adequate number of firms on a sound basis.

BELGIAN COMMUNIST PLOT.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

BRUSSELS, March 8.

Acting on information that recent strikes in the coal and iron mines were organised by Communists who were plotting against the safety of the state, the Public Prosecutor ordered numerous arrests in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Charleroi and Ghent including forty Communist leaders. Numerous documents were seized showing the plotters received money from abroad chiefly from Germany and Russia.

LATER.

Many women were among the Communists arrested.

FRENCH HIGH SEAS FLEET.

WASHINGTON TREATY FIGURES.

PARIS, March 8.

The Minister of Marine has introduced a Bill dealing with the High Seas fleet, fixing in conformity with the Washington agreement, the tonnage of battleships at 175,000 and aircraft carriers at 61,000 while light surface vessels are fixed at 300,000 and submarines at 65,000.

TEXTILE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

NEW SCHEME FOR CHINA.

LONDON, March 8.

Unemployment figures improved by 12,260, last week. The Textile Machinery Makers Association has formulated plans to establish a textile technical school in China and has decided to apply to the Government for a share of the remitted Boxer indemnity.

WASHINGTON AGREEMENT.

FRANCE'S INTENTIONS.

PARIS, March 8.

Mr. Raybaud, Minister of Marine, announced in the Chamber that the Government would ratify the Washington naval agreement immediately the reporter M. Jonckheere recovered from indisposition.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Golf Shoes

Made by the celebrated makers of "K" Shoes and fitted with the patent "Royal and Ancient" Pneumatic Rubber Soles and Heels which give a perfect grip in any weather.

Worn by the leading Amateur and Professional Golfers.

"K" Shoes in Tan Willow calf. Plain and Brogue Styles.

MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building,

Des Voeux Road.

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE PHARMACY (FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Dispensing Chemists

has removed to No. 2 Queen's Road Central

(The Red Building, opposite the American Express Co.)

NEW CONSIGNMENT

OF

ENAMELED IRON BATHS

5ft. & 5 1/2ft.

PORCELAIN LAVATORIES

22" x 16" & 27" x 19"

PORCELAIN CLOSETS & CISTERNS

AT

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

PRICES MODERATE.

ECONOMY IN COAL

Fuchsen Lump Coal stands for economy in coal value. All lump coals have a large percentage of dust which is practically waste. The dust in FUCHSEN lump burns into lumps as soon as they are dust into lumps. Fuchsen lump coal burns generally and is therefore a decided economy.

WING ON & CO.

Coal Merchants & Contractors: 51, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central 578. Cable address: "Wing On" 51, Agents for Fuchsen Coal.

We stock in our 20 towns 12 grades of other Fuchsen Coal.

FOOK WENG & Co., Just Opened

EXPORTER OF

Swatow Drawn-thread Work and Canton Embroidery in finest Quality of silk and linen.

Dealing in Ivory, Brass, Pewter, Cloisonne and Lacquer.

Mandarin Costumes and Shawls are our most popular stocks.

All goods Fresh and Moderate in price.

No. 13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

GIN & LIQUEURS

FROM

ERVEN LUCAS BOLS.

OLD BECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 75.

SWATOW TRADING CO.

Tel. Central 303. 6, Hongkong Hotel Building.

MANUFACTURERS

of Handsome Chinese Linen Drawn-work and Embroideries.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SILK GOODS.

Mandarin Costumes of Various Design and Fancierware.

We are manufacturers of
Fah Hsin, Straw, Hat,
Bamboo Hat, Shoes, etc.

Manufactured in
HONGKONG
by the

NAM YUET HAT FACTORY.

No. 20, Shewan Road.

THE YUEK WO STORE

Harbour Repairs

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipchandlers

Office: 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Manager: K. C. LING.

NOTICES.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Dr. G. D. Black to sell by Public Auction

on
MONDAY, March 12, 1923,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at his residence "Tan Mor" No. 16
Peak Road.

The Whole of His Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising—
Chesterfield couch and armchairs, Brass fenders, fire brasses, Leather covered armchairs, Roll top desks, Fine set curtains, earl tables, Mirrors, Bookcases, Brackets, Brasses and Ornaments, Carpets, Rugs, etc.
Teak extension dining table, Leather covered armchairs, dining chairs, Fine Teak sideboards, Dinner waggons, Glassware, Crockery, E. P. Ware, etc., etc.
Double and single teak bedsteads, teak double wardrobe with bevelled mirror, dressing table, marble top washstand, chest-of-drawers, etc.
Cooking stove and aluminium cooking utensils.

Also
A Large Quantity of carved Black-wood-ware
One Grand Piano by "Winkelmann"
One Perambulator

And
Large Quantity of Palms, Ferns and Plant in pots.
On view from Saturday the 10th inst. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late R. E. Bellios (deceased) to sell by Public Auction

on
WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1923
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
in the Hall, "Kingsclere"

(by kind permission of Mrs. Sachse)
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising—
Bookcases, sideboard, Extension dining table, Chesterfield armchairs, Teak bedsteads, Bedroom suite, Fine Carpets, Rugs, Brass fenders, Curtains, Water colours, Silver and Electroplated ware, Bronze, Figure Cut-glass etc.

Also
One Enamelled Bath.
One Geyser.
One Victor Victrola with records.

and
A Collection of Books,
including one set Library Edition
"Arabian Nights Entertainments"
On view from Tuesday the 13. March
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 6, 1923.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
THURSDAY, March 15, 1923,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at the Astor House Hotel
(Room No. 17)

A Large Collection of White and Coloured Marble Statues, Busts, Lamps, Vases, Powder Boxes, and Pedestals.
Well Known Italian Sculptors.
On view from Monday the 12th March.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 3, 1923.

FOR SALE

ONE SINGER Hemstitch Sewing Machine, nearly new. Apply to LAMMERT BROS.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Yagimoto c/o Yamanashi, from Kyoto.
Amexet, from Yokohama.
Bubio, from Yuzumi.
Mouley, from Harve Reg.
Tampert (2), from Paris.
Horton, from Kobe.
Gais, from Wananishien.
Anyong (2), from Hankow.
Taypakher, from Shanghai.
Kahing Kwanglo, from Shanghai.
Huanwong Mochan Lane, from Dairen.
Changhokko c/o Cheeske 2nd Floor No. 4, Saigon Street, Kowloon City, from Tientsin.
Uwang Yih Gai, Bonham, from Chienchierrand.
Rocknow, from Shanghai.
N. LUND,
Act. Superintendent.

Expired March 1, 1923.
EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.
List of unclaimed telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.
Olara, from Sevilla.
Wiscoon, from Nyaassy.
M. E. F. AHEY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 1, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

FOR SALE
HARBUIT'S PLASTICINE

"The Child's Delight"
PLAY WAX

For clean and Easy Play-Models
THE NOVLART
Dry Stencil Pictures

GRACA & CO.,
Dealers in Postage Stamps, Pictorial Post Cards, Garden Seeds, &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 920. Hongkong.

SHOEMAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)
Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER.



CHERRY & CO.,
8, D'AGUIAR STREET,
Opposite Koyamally & Co.
Telephone Central No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI.

Telephone Kowloon 754.
No. 21, Ashley Road, Kowloon,
Back of Star Theatre,
CERTIFICATED EXPERT MASSAGE,
HAND AND KNEADING,
Also at patients' residence by arrangement.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

N. AKAI,
Graduate of Tokio Massage School,
No. 23, Wyndham Street,
Tel. Central 4395.

MASSAGE.

Mrs. HONDA, Mrs. KISAKI and R. SHIMIDZU,
No. 24 Wyndham Street,
(opposite to the China Mail)

WING FAT CHEUNG

SPARROW CARDS (MA JONG)
FOR SALE. CARDS MADE OF
IVORY AND FISH BONE.
No. 276, Queen's Road Central,
No. 59, Man Sam Street East.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Aguiar Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

ASAHI BEER

DON'T GROUSE
OLD MAN!

Have a
"FELUCCA"



This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

MOTHER-IN-LAW SUED.

HUSBAND WHO SMOKED WITHOUT PERMISSION.

AT MEALS WITHOUT A COLLAR.

Mr. Charles Sanderson, of Campbell-street, Keighley, Yorkshire, sued his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hannah Hudson, widow, stated to be living in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, for having enticed away and harboured his wife.

Sergeant Sullivan, K.C., explained that Mr. Sanderson was a widower when he married his present wife at Morocumb. His wife was the daughter of a South African contractor who died in 1919 and left £20,000. The income of the estate was left to Mrs. Hudson for life, and the remainder to the children at her death.

In July, 1921, Mrs. Sanderson's mother and sister arrived from South Africa, and it appeared that the mother did not think Mr. Sanderson was socially a match for her daughter. The husband noticed a change in the attitude of his wife; she became sharp and fault-finding. Towards the end of July his wife summoned him into the dining-room, where he found his mother-in-law, his wife and her sister.

His wife announced that she was ceasing that night to be his wife except in the legal sense. He demanded the reason, and five indictments, said Sergeant Sullivan, were made against him. They were:

That he did not accompany his wife beyond the chapel door though bused to go so far.

That on many occasions he smoked in the dining-room without asking the mother's permission.

That he had not been respectful in his attitude towards the mother.

That he frequently got up when she had finished dinner without asking mother's permission.

That he had sat down at meals on a couple of occasions without his collar.

"MARRIED FOR MONEY." Mrs. Hudson, whom Sergeant Sullivan described as "a dominating figure with dominating manner," added that Mr. Sanderson had deceived her daughter and herself as to his social position, and declared that he had married her for her money. Mrs. Hudson and her daughter left the house before the next morning, and later his wife went back to South Africa, and was still there.

excused better than they are at Keighley. (Laughter.) Mr. Justice Darling: Do the financiers of Keighley generally wear collars? (Laughter.) Mr. Sanderson, giving evidence, said he allowed his wife £3 a week for household expenses, and he later increased that by 7s. 6d. He paid the rent, rates, and other expenses. His wife never complained of an insufficient allowance.

When his mother-in-law complained that he did not wear a collar it was in the hot summer. "I said that I could not wear a collar," he added. The women were dressed in blouses half-way down front and back, and wanted me to wear a collar. (Laughter.) I continued to appear without a collar.

Mrs. Robertshaw wrote down a number of confidences made to her by Mrs. Sanderson, and the paper was passed to the judge. Mrs. Sanderson, she said, was of strong character, with a very high sense of duty. She had never seen any sign that anything Mrs. Sanderson had done had been done under the influence of her mother. Mrs. Sanderson complained that her husband told her disgusting stories.

The evidence of Mrs. Sanderson, taken on commission, was read, but part of it was not made public. She said that her husband was very cynical and scoffed about her going to church. "She implored her mother to let her return to South Africa with her."

Mr. Justice Darling said he did not find that Mrs. Sanderson had been enticed by her mother to leave her husband. He had come to the conclusion that Mrs. Hudson did nothing in any way improper in relation to anything she said or counselled in the matter. Judgment was given for defendant with costs.

"NOW AS HEALTHY A CHILD AS COULD BE FOUND."

British Mother in Burma Gives Thanks To Baby's Own Tablets.

Mrs. Austin Brown, wife of Sergeant Austin Brown of the Bangalore Police, writes: "My daughter Jane, aged 18 months, suffered very much with constipation until I gave her Baby's Own Tablets. After the use of 2 vials she became entirely free from constipation."

When she was teething I also used Baby's Own Tablets with entirely satisfactory results. She is now as healthy a child as can be found anywhere."

WORM THAT TURNED.

LAUGHTER IN £100,000 ANTIQUES CASE.

Amusing references to wormholes in furniture were made by Mr. Herbert Ciesinsky an expert in antique furniture, at the further hearing before Sir Edward J. Pollock, the official referee, of the action brought by Mr. Adolpho Shrager of Westgate-on-Sea, who alleged he had been induced to pay £111,193 for furniture and other articles on the representation that they were genuine antiques.

The defendants, Basil Dighton, Ltd., Savile-row, W., Mr. B. L. Dighton, and Mr. H. W. Lawrence, directors, counter-claim for £25,000 and deny any fraudulent representations.

Criticising a walnut table, for which £45 was paid, Mr. Ciesinsky referred the court to certain small holes underneath the table. He said that in his opinion these were not real wormholes. "A worm by the time he leaves the wood is a full-fledged beetle," declared Mr. Ciesinsky. "The depth of this hole is only 1-32 of an inch."

Mr. Burrows (who appeared with Mr. Disturnal, K.C., for Mr. Shrager): "What is the length of a worm?" (Laughter.) "About a quarter of an inch. The worm must have knocked at this hole with his head." (Laughter.) He has never been inside it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Burrows: Then the worm must have reversed its habits in order to make that hole. (Laughter.) Mr. Jowitt, K.C. (one of the counsel for the defence): Even a worm will turn, you know. (Laughter.)

BOOK BANNED.

POLICE STOP SALE OF "LA GARGONNE."

The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Sir W. H. Wood, has asked London booksellers to withdraw from circulation Mr. Victor Marguerite's book "La Gargonnette" [The Bachelor Girl], the publication of which resulted in the author being expelled from the French Legion of Honour.

A request from the police to stop the sale is tantamount to a command, said a French bookseller in the West End. The book is an alleged description of the depravity of after-war society in France.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansion

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHIRT CO.

Head Office: 79 Wyndham Street, 2nd Floor.
(Opposite Central Police Station.) Tel. Central 4166.

Dealers in all kinds of High-class Silk Shirts,
Collars, Neckties and Pyjamas for Gentlemen
AND ALSO
Chemises, Skirts, Wrappers, Scarfs, Veils, and Night-gowns for Ladies
ALSO MADE TO ORDER
MODERATE PRICE PROMPT DELIVERY
Manager: EMILIO LAU.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS & CAFES.

LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS

HONGKONG: Hongkong Hotel Peak Hotel
Repulse Bay Hotel

SHANGHAI: Astor House Hotel Palace Hotel
Grand Hotel Kalce

PEKING: Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

In conjunction with

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

and

The Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Ltd.

Tel. Cent. 812. **CARLTON HOTEL.** Tel. Add: "Carlton."
The Only American Hotel in the Colony.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks, and Central Districts. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously clean. Under American Management. A new Dining Room has been opened at No. 2, Queen's Road (1st floor). Entrance Lee House St. Time a specialty. For terms apply to Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

(Two minutes from Star Ferry)
Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application.
Telephone Kowloon 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE."
J. H. OXERBY, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing. Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Under the Management of the
SUN CO., LTD., CANTON.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION
ALL ELECTRIC TRAM-Fare Station, Electric Lift, Fans and Lighting, European Bait and Laundry Fittings, Hot and Cold Water system throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Tel. Cent. 274. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

SHUN TAI HONG.

Dealer in
SHANTUNG PONGEE SHK.
Lace and Straw Braid.
Ginseng, Deer's Horns etc.
No. 70, Lower Lascar Row.
Tel. Central No. 869, Hongkong.

HWA LEE & CO.

Shanghai and Shantung Hand Made Lace, Hair Nets and Embroideries, Etc.
No. 70 Lower Lascar Row. Tel. Cen. 862

SWAY HOUSE

HAT MAKER.
No. 16, Wyndham Street.

NAMSAN & CO.

236 Des Voeux Road West
Photo Engraving and Designing
LITHOGRAPHIES
Tel. Central 1263

YEE SING.

GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
Tel. 1822 12, Wellington Street.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding The Hongkong Defence Corps, a Show will be held at the HEADQUARTERS OF THE CORPS on

SATURDAY, 10th March, 1923, from 3 to 6 p.m.

Besides the usual classes for Dogs, there will be classes for puppies from 6 to 12 months old, for a litter of Puppies under 3 months old on the date of the Show, and for cross-bred Dogs.

Entry Forms may be had from the Undersecretary.

No Entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the Entrance Fee, Dog \$2, Cat \$1. Poultry and Pigeons, 50 cents per pen.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 7th inst.

B. L. FROST, Hon. Secretary, C/o THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH CO. Hongkong, March 5, 1923.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1923, at 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1922.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, to Tuesday, the 13th day of March, 1923, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, February 28, 1923.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report & Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers, Hongkong, March 8, 1923.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1922.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 27th March, 1923, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, March 8, 1923.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED. (Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 13th March 1923, to WEDNESDAY, 11th April 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary, Hongkong, March 5, 1923.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of March, 1923, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	No. of Lots Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Acres.		
			N.	N.	N.	W.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price	
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	£	£	
1	Inland Lot No. 2412. Allotting Federal Land Nov. 17, 1889 (Chase-way Bay.		As	per	male	plan,	about 39,410	524 41,795	

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The China Mail

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1923.

MAKING HISTORY.

Education has been described as a long range investment. The returns are not always quick but they are sure. Moreover they are rich. This, accepting its repeated professions as sincere, our Government appears to realize. Parents here, too, are loud in proclaiming their faith in education. Naturally then one would expect to find the Colony's education system a model of efficiency. It is not. Everyone knows it is not. And yet the bad old ways persist. Unqualified teachers are employed, the standard is poor, anomalies abound and the chief post remains a plum for some deserving cadet. True, the Education Board's sub-committee has submitted a very useful report, but the Education Board is only advisory. The Government still has the last say and the Government has shown its rigid faith in the bad old ways by naming another cadet to succeed Mr. Irving as Director of Education. True, again, our education estimate has increased from \$419,792 last year to \$372,656 this year. But mark this: The Home-land was spending one hundred million sterling every year for education, yet the Golden Committee found eighteen million could be lopped off without serious loss to efficiency. It does not follow simply then that big outlay is in itself satisfactory. Education can often be both cheaper and better. Very often efficiency does not increase in strict proportion with the cost. While we do not assert that this applies wholly to the Colony's education, we do insist that it is not sufficient for the Government to answer criticism by simply increasing the estimate a few thousand dollars every year. That this criticism is very strong was amply proved yesterday evening, when the public meeting, organized by the China Mail, was held in the City Hall. Fully two hundred people must have been present, for the Old Chamber of Commerce Room was crowded. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock presided and with him were some of the Colony's other best known public men. Mr. N. Teesdale-Mackintosh, Registrar of the University, gave a review of education, which, as the Chairman said, was a valuable contribution to a very

important question. Speakers among the audience also made useful suggestions. Indeed, for Hongkong, they showed themselves unusually alert. Likewise, for Hongkong again, their criticism was unusually constructive. Altogether, then, the meeting can rank as one of the most successful in the Colony's history. Therefore, its conclusions can be taken as thoroughly representative and very carefully weighed. These conclusions, unanimously affirmed except for trifling dissent from one motion only, will duly come before the Government, not through any advisory board, but direct from the meeting. What action will our rulers take? Recalling the decision to make another cadet Director of Education, we should think little enough. But remembering Mr. Pollock's statement that Government servants had received permission to attend the meeting and speak if they wished, we should think every hope exists that the full reforms sought will be granted. Yesterday evening's meeting spoke with the clear voice of public opinion—very strong public opinion, too—and the Government will be wise not to ignore, not to flout that public opinion. That would indeed be foolish. For the opportunity gone, the longer the Government delayed the more unpleasant would it find the ultimate change. After last night's meeting it can act without loss of face.

The China Mail will to-morrow deal with the subject of yesterday evening's public meeting in greater detail.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February, 24, 1923, amounted to 7,079 tons and the sales during the period to 74,521 tons.

The Tai Kwong Po says that Mr. O. C. Wu, replying to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's request to return to Canton, has stated that owing to his mother's ill-health, he is not coming. South at present.

Mr. M. J. Quirk, the newly appointed Netherlands Consul for Hongkong, South China and Macao, assumed charge of office on March 6. Mr. Consul O. S. Lechner is soon to leave for Kobe having been promoted. Netherlands Consul for the Japanese Empire.

HONGKONG EDUCATION.

BRITISH CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

YESTERDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

CENTRAL DAY SCHOOL WANTED.

The public meeting organized by the China Mail to enable British parents whose children are suffering the handicaps of the Colony's present defective education system to identify themselves with the movement afoot to secure long overdue reforms was held in the City Hall yesterday evening. Striking testimony regarding the extent to which the question is exercising the collective mind of the British community was furnished by the very big attendance. Indeed, it can safely be said, that rarely is the City Hall's seating accommodation taxed for a public meeting as it was taxed yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock presided and was supported by Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh (Registrar of the University), Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. Montague Ede, Rev. Dr. Pearce, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. A. R. Lowe.

In a brief speech at the opening of the meeting the Chairman said he considered it a great privilege to have been asked to occupy the chair. At the very outset he desired to make good an omission which occurred inadvertently in publishing the report of the sub-committee of the Education Board upon the education of British children in the Colony. The minority report, signed by Mr. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools, was not published, and in fairness to him he proposed to read it. The Hon. Mr. Pollock then read Mr. Ralphs' report as under:

THE MINORITY REPORT.

1. The British children in the Colony may be divided into four main groups,

- (a) those who will remain in the Colony until about the age of nine years, then to be sent to a Preparatory School at Home;
- (b) those who will remain until the age of twelve or thirteen years then leaving to enter a Public School at Home;
- (c) those who will remain until the age of sixteen or seventeen years with the intention of going to a Technical College, University College or University at Home;
- (d) those who will not be sent Home, but who will complete their education here with a view to earning their living in the Colony or in the Far East.

2. In this Report the term "Primary" is used to indicate schools consisting of Classes for children up to the age of nine years. All children in this group require one common type of education. There would be normally in each such Primary school four Classes, viz., Class 7—the highest class in the School—Class 8 and two Kindergarten Classes. The teaching of children in these early stages has become a highly specialized art, and modern Kindergarten departments under fully-trained Kindergarten Mistresses should be a special feature in these Primary Schools.

A Primary school should be established in every district in which the number of British children justifies a separate school. At present four places are indicated—Kowloon, The Peak, Quarry Bay and Causeway Bay. Kowloon and the Peak are already provided for. At Quarry Bay there are at the time of writing some fifty children between the ages of five and nine years; a Primary school would therefore appear to be called for at once at Quarry Bay. Such a school could be expected to open with an average attendance equal to that at the existing Kowloon Junior School. Eighteen of the Quarry Bay children referred to already attend the Victoria School at Causeway Bay. These children will naturally leave the Victoria School and attend the Quarry Bay School. There will still remain thirty-three children between the ages of five and nine in attendance at the Victoria School.

The Victoria School building at Causeway Bay will shortly be demolished, and I suggest that a temporary building similar to that recently erected in Cap Road—a model school building in many respects—be erected either in the neighbourhood of the existing school, or, preferably, a little nearer the centre of the city, so as to accommodate children from the western and central districts, as well as those living near Causeway Bay.

3. The pupils in groups (b) (c) and (d) can probably be best provided for by the establishment of a Central School adapted to meet the needs of all over the age of nine years.

After a full consideration of this question I retire at this point from the Committee. I do this with the full approval of the remaining Members of the Committee.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh to address the meeting.

MR. MACKINTOSH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh said: Some of you will remember that in November of last year, at a public meeting of the Board of Education, the question was raised as to a new site for the Victoria British School, and at that meeting I found myself protesting against any decision being made until the whole problem of the education of British children in this Colony had been reviewed and until we had fairly faced the question as to our motive in providing education of any sort for British children in this Colony and the type of education we wanted to give them here. The questions which I raised at that meeting are now in the process of being answered and I take it that the real object of this public meeting is to endeavour as far as possible to arrive at some common agreement as to the correct answer to these questions. We shall have to face this evening, quite fearlessly and quite frankly, the many difficulties which beset the efficient education of British children in this Colony. We shall have to be prepared on some points to agree to compromise and on nearly all points to give and to take. I speak with the greatest hesitation and the greatest diffidence because I am fully conscious that I am a very new comer into this Colony; that I cannot speak, therefore, with the authority of many of you who have lived long years here and to whom I must seem to be simply a fool rushing in where the more experienced have feared to tread.

THE POSITION TO-DAY.

There are certain questions which must be settled at the very outset. To certain propositions we must give our unanimous consent before we can proceed further with the argument. First of all I want to suggest that the position of the average Britisher in this Colony is to-day quite different from what it was, say, 20 or 30 years ago. In the old days, a man came to this Colony with the hope and intention of remaining here, for but a few years during which time he looked upon himself more or less as an exile, but at the end of the time hoping to return to his own home having made sufficient money to render his return comfortable and secure. There wasn't in those days very much thought of Hongkong as a Colony in the sense that men would settle here, make their homes here, bring up their children and their children's children here, creating in fact British homesteads. To-day I firmly believe, however, that things have changed, and that it is in the interests of the Colony and the Empire and in our own interests that we should look upon Hongkong as a settlement in which Britishers shall become home makers and home builders. And unless this is true, there is not much call to worry about the improvement of the education facilities for British children in this Colony. But if it is true, then, the first and most important thing is to ensure the provision of the most perfect educational facilities possible for the younger generation who are to inherit the homes that we are building, and who are to carry on the work that we are beginning here. I find it exceedingly difficult to create a home in Hongkong if my children have got to be educated at Home during those years of boyhood and girlhood—the very years which make home life so wonderfully fascinating, so wonderfully beautiful and so wonderfully attractive. If my boys and my girls are to be separated from me by a distance of more than 10,000 miles, home cannot have the meaning which I want to give it. I, therefore, join issue at once with those people who hold that for a boy or for a girl to continue to remain in Hongkong under any conditions over the age of 10 or 12 is a misfortune. On the contrary I would advocate that every possible encouragement should be given to parents to enable them to keep their family intact, to keep their children with them by the provision

of efficient educational facilities in this Colony. It is on this basis that the whole of my argument is based as a foundation. If I am right, then undoubtedly education is the most important question and I suppose in any case, whether I am right or whether I am wrong, the future is going to bring out here more and more Britishers who cannot afford to send their children Home, however much they may wish to do so.

PARENTAL TYPES.

You have got in this Colony to-day 147 British children over the age of nine being educated at British schools. There are more than that if you take those British children who are being educated at non-British schools. But taking the figures of those children in attendance at British schools yesterday, you will find there were 147 boys and girls over the age of nine. There are 129 under the age of nine, which means that you have a total of 276 British children to be educated in this Colony here to-day. And so putting it at its lowest total, from a social and political point of view we are bound to see these 276 children shall have at least equal opportunities in the sphere of education as did their parents. Now I have met three main types of parent. First the parent who almost before the child is born has declared that he shall go to such and such a school, shall pass such and such examinations and shall enter such and such a profession, and he makes his plans accordingly. Secondly, the parent who says, I cannot make plans for my child, I cannot possibly tell for what particular profession or trade he may be fitted in years to come. I shall therefore leave it for the future to show what particular course he shall follow and in the meantime I shall be quite satisfied if he can obtain a good all round general education. I want to put these words in inverted commas, "a good all round general education."

HEALTH AND EDUCATION.

Thirdly, there is the parent who says, All that matters is that my child shall have good health and to obtain that I will sacrifice everything and I will sacrifice his education rather than his health. With regard to this latter class of parent, I have very little to say. I have no knowledge as to the particular danger which education in this Colony may work upon the health of our boys and girls. I can only blindly accept the reports which are made each year by our medical school inspectors who invariably and year after year report that the health of the children in British schools in this Colony is excellent. I can only blindly accept their reports and I cannot get away from the fact, whether it is good or bad for the health of the children to be here, that here they are, and some kind of education must be given them. For the first class of parent I have the greatest respect and admiration, and I will do everything in my power to ensure that he may be able to carry out his plans with the greatest possible success.

"A GOOD, ALL-ROUND, GENERAL EDUCATION."

But for the second class who will be satisfied with a "general, good, all-round education" I would utter the most solemn warning, it is in my power to give. Such a policy is almost certain in these days to lead to a blind alley for I know of nothing so dangerous, I am inclined to say I know of nothing so criminal, as a "good, all round, general education." We live to-day in an age of specialists. And if our children are to take their places successfully in the competition which awaits them in life they must receive that special training which will fit them for that struggle. The difficulties which we have to face in this Colony in its present condition are mainly three in number. Firstly, the shortage of numbers. There are only a limited number of British children and you cannot have a really successful school with all the traditions of school spirit that have made our British public schools so wonderful at Home and so justly renowned throughout the world unless you have a sufficient number of children with whom and on whom to work. And this is made more difficult by class distinctions and especially the difference of salaries which prevails out here.

SCOTTISH SYSTEM ADVOCATED.

In Scotland they have managed to break down these class distinctions so far as education is concerned, and it is true to a large extent that in Scotland all the children whatever may be the position of their parents, attend the same school. We must try and imitate that Scottish system out here. (Applause.) For many of us it will involve a struggle. Many of us will have to learn in this point especially to sink our own individual prejudices to learn to give and to take. Because one thing is clear that the efficiency of your school will depend to a tremendous extent on the number of children in attendance. The education of the young cannot be played efficiently unless your numbers are adequate; and my own experience of some years as a schoolmaster tells me that I cannot teach a small class of children with the same efficiency

and with the same inspiration as I can teach a larger class.

WHY HAVE SEPARATE SCHOOLS?

Here then, arises the first, and perhaps the most important, opposition to the proposals for the improvement of British education in this Colony as we have put them forward. Why, says our opponent, why have schools for British children at all? Why not let them all mix together and attend these schools and colleges in the Colony which have reached a high state of efficiency and which are open to all children irrespective of distinctions of nationality, creed or class? This is a question which is essentially one for you British parents to decide, and I admit freely that you are able to obtain for your children a really first-class education in nearly all the non-British schools in this Colony. But there are certain practical difficulties which will meet you if you adopt this suggestion of the Q. position. First of all, it is obvious that you will sacrifice the tradition and the school spirit of the British public school which many value as one of the greatest factors in your own life. Secondly, you will find that the time-table cannot quite fit. It is of the utmost importance that the teaching of the Chinese classics should in these schools form a very considerable part in the curriculum. And in my opinion it will be very wrong to modify or curtail that part of the syllabus in our Chinese schools which teaches the Chinese boy, or the Chinese girl, the unspeakable marvels of his own ancient language and literature. But it is not possible for the British boy or girl to learn these, and those hours which are normally devoted to the school to these subjects will have to be spent by the British child on some different work from that of the rest of the school, a work which in practice must turn out to be very hastily supervised and liable altogether to be overlooked, and which will, in any case, class the child as one of a rather troublesome and unwanted minority. And then, secondly, this will be done at the expense of the child's knowledge of his own English language and literature. For it is clear that your British children should be able to attain to a far higher standard in English than the children of these other races. And thirdly, at the end, the British child educated under these conditions is bound to have reached the goal—or putting it into practical language—to have reached a leaving certificate which has not been expressly designed for his or her own immediate needs.

DIFFICULTY OF DISTANCE.

The second great difficulty which we have to overcome is the difficulty of distance. We live here as a very scattered community, and in order for us all to be educated in one central school many of us will have to travel quite a long way and under difficult and tiresome conditions. Many of us will feel that the central school might have been built a great deal nearer to our own particular house than it has been. Many of us will think that some particular section of the community has been unduly favoured in the particular site chosen for the school. And this is one of the points in which again we shall have to learn to give and take. And the third, and the greatest, difficulty is to be found in the fact that most of us, once in five years, go home for a year's long leave and during that time our children receive practically no education at all. This difficulty has certainly got to be realised, and probably has got to be accepted as inevitable. But if so, it constitutes a reason for our using every possible means to ensure that we shall make up for that year's holiday by the keenest study and the most regular attendance during the other years.

ONE LARGE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

And so it comes about that we are asking for one large central school to which all British children shall be sent, boys as well as girls. Now, I admit quite frankly that I am not an unqualified admirer of the modern system of co-education, and that in many ways I would like to see the boys separated from the girls during their school hours. But I fully realise that out here the efficiency of the school depends intensively upon large numbers, and is weakened enormously by shortage of numbers, and so, in order to make up the required number which will ensure efficiency, if for no other reason, I find it necessary for the boys and girls to attend the same school under the system of co-education. And that is one of the reasons why I cannot agree with those of us who are advocating the establishment of a boarding school for British children, to be built either at Weihaiwei or in the New Territories. Such a proposal does not seem to cater at all for the education of our girls, and I think such a proposal is too expensive to make it feasible for quite a number of children here. Besides being unacceptable to those parents who desire their children to remain at home in order to enjoy to the full the delights and safeguards of home life.

KIND OF EDUCATION.

But having obtained your central school you must decide what kind of

an education you are going to provide there. You must have a permanent and well trained and efficient staff, indeed your staff must be the most efficient staff obtainable in the Colony. We should be ashamed of setting up a school for British children which is, in any way, short of being the best, either as regards staff, or as regards building, or as regards equipment. For your younger children, as we have pointed out, you must provide model kindergartens in all those localities where the size of the British community demands it, and you must see that these kindergarten schools are thoroughly efficient and up-to-date. But you must be careful not to leave your children too long in this kindergarten stage and you must move them to the central school as soon as they are ready for the more serious side of education, and once there they must be educated along lines of a very definite syllabus which should have a very definite aim in view. Not a general education leading to nowhere, but a sound and very carefully devised education leading to a very definite end and aim. I should have hoped that no British children in this Colony would leave school until they have reached the age of 16 or 17 at least. And I should have hoped that every British boy who has reached the age of 16 or 17 should be able to pass the London matriculation examination. (Applause.)

OPPORTUNITIES IN HONGKONG.

It will probably surprise many of you to know what a tremendous number of opportunities exist in this Colony for your sons if only they can obtain this standard. And I say the London matriculation examination, rather than the Hongkong matriculation, although the two things are almost identical, because the London matriculation examination makes a second language compulsory, and it is just this second language which makes all the difference to the market value of the boy. I wonder whether we have fully realised that here in this Colony every year, thanks to the arrangements which the Government have made with the University of London, your children can sit for the London matriculation, for the London intermediate and for the London degree. They can take three examinations out here without going Home, without residing in any University, and while still pursuing whatever employment you may find for them to do when they leave school. And yet, during the time that I have been in Hongkong, there has been no case of a British boy sitting for the London matriculation examination, not let alone for the higher examination. But I repeat that it should be possible for every British boy to reach that standard at the age of 16 or 17, and so to secure for himself a recognised market value as he sets out into life. With this certificate he is qualified to enter into any employment that you may find for him in this Colony with the very favourable hope of making good and establishing his position as an educated man.

LOCAL MAN BETTER.

You must first get rid of this idea from the Colony that your locally trained man is not so good as your man brought out from Home. (Applause.) Your locally trained man, if he is properly trained, is going to be better than the man brought out from Home and you have got to make it quite clear to everybody that that is so.

Place before yourself two boys. The one says, "I have been at such and such a school where I have received a good sound general education. No, I didn't learn very much mathematics, because in that particular year my headmaster decided that mathematics shouldn't be taught. No, I didn't learn a second language because father thought that language was waste of time and mother didn't hold with my learning French. But I have had a 'good round general education.' I can draw more or less. I know the dates of the Kings of England, and I have learnt a certain amount of geography of Europe and Eastern Asia." And I got distinction in Biblical Knowledge." Then, take the boy who can say, "I was at such and such a school, I passed the London matriculation examination and then I left." Which of these two boys do you suppose has the better prospects? Both of them started with exactly the same amount of brains. Either of them might have shared the fate of the other. Neither of them has really done more or less work than the other. It hasn't been a question of cram. It simply has been a question of starting from the bottom class of the school with a particular aim in view and sticking to it, or starting from the bottom class of the school with no aim in view but that of a "sound, general education." And then take the case of the boy who is out on his own profession in life. There must be some boys in this Colony who would be good engineers, or good doctors, or good schoolmasters; if we could only give them the necessary training, out here, at a cost which is within our means and without having to send them Home.

(Continued on page 8.)

HIGHBROW PRATTLE.

[TOM WRIGHT STUFF.]

HONOLULU. I respect authorities and experts only so far. So long as I find them sound by the test of commonsense, I yield them as much respect as is consistent with recognition of the fact that they are human and liable to err. To none, not even the most reputable, will I give blind or thoughtless agreement. I reserve my right to think for myself, to test their statements. Real scientists, of course, concede me that. It is only the charlatans who offer me "authoritative" evidence, expert testimony, with the suggestion that it were presumption to question it. Common men champion charlatans, and favour unscientific methods, and encourage thoughtlessness, when (as they quite often do) they say: "What? Do you set up your opinion against that of Mr. Big Reputation?" Similar criticism (passer le mot) was proffered me in Hongkong. Because Wallace believes man to be the hub of the universe, because Oliver Lodge believes in ghosts, because the author of some derivative but popular detective fiction believes in fairies, it was held to be more seemly for an obscure and insignificant and unrepentant person like me to believe in anthropomorphism, in spooks, and in fairies. I (and of course you also) was to shut my eyes and open my mouth and be spoon-fed.

The idea was spreading too. I believe I noticed the appearance more than once of the doctrine that it was presumption and "cheek" for a journalist of whom no one had heard before, and who wasn't even a member of the Klee, to criticize tajpans or Government officials. This amused me more than it irritated me. None the less, it was mischievous, and I opposed it so far as I could.

So long as Britons are free men, it is not only their privilege, their right, but their duty, to question, to examine, to test.

Looking through my notebooks I have found two instances which, I think, illustrate this very well.

In biology I am nobody, a mere amateur, and still lamentably ignorant, whereas Schwabbe is or was Professor of Anatomy in the University. [I am writing here for common men, and not for those Hongkong sophisticates who, having met Professors in the flesh, have discovered that sometime they see "as through a glass, darkly."] Professor Schwabbe interpreted Darwinism for the Germans. As was his right, he even pointed out Darwin's mistakes. The hair on your mortem examination showed that on a monkey's arm. It runs toward the elbow, down from the shoulder, and up from the wrist. Both Darwin and Wallace held it is a mere guess, which biologists call hypothesis) that this came about through the (assumed) habit of holding the hands over the head in rain. Schwabbe said: "But this explanation cannot be maintained when we consider that this disposition of the hair is widely distributed . . . being found in the dog."

Schwabbe means Swallow. Both he and I refused to swallow that hypothesis. I had dismissed it as a pretty guess, on which no real argument depended. But now, as I happened to have a dog, I could not swallow Schwabbe's argument against it. My dog's hair did not grow that way, but ran right down to the foot. So did the hair of my neighbour's dog. So did the hair of every dog I looked at, until I got tired of looking.

I am perhaps better equipped for philosophy than for biology, but I do not pose as an authority or an expert. It is what I call commonsense that compels me to denounce William James as a pretentious and thought-clogging psychologist. I have from time to time written analyses of his flimsier passages; but my note books include a statement that I have not written about yet.

In his "Principles of Psychology," vol. ii, p. 290, occurs the remark: "every instinctive act in an animal with memory must . . . cease to be 'blind' after being once repeated."

The fact appears to be, from my own empiric as well as literary studies in this line, that the oftener the act is repeated the "blinder" it becomes, until (of course) it is "blind instinct," or else habit. Habit gives us prompt reactions without vision or contemplation of the end sought, as when we jump aside from a sudden noise, or when our fingers play on the piano keys, or eyes busy elsewhere, or when we run upstairs, or throw out the hands when falling. We are animals with memories, but we do not consciously recall these acts—they are "blindly" achieved. Instinct may be inherited habit. That, at least, seems to me a happier definition than Samuel Butler's "unconscious memory." Habits we acquire by an exercise of memory; instincts are born with us, as (possibly) transmitted habits of ancestors; and these habits, far from being back, may have been acquired somewhat as ours are. It would need a volume to deal with

this adequately. Enough has been said to satisfy any reflective mind that "instinctive acts" must be "blind." In fact, what William James means by "blind" all psychologists, including himself, mean by "instinctive." He was probably drunk when he wrote that sentence—drunk, I mean, with verbiage. He was, not "blind speechless," but "blind thoughtless."

There may still be room for argument here, but surely none where the hair of the dog is concerned? If you find a dog whose hair grows towards his elbow, let me know.

JOY-RIDING.

CHINA NEW YEAR COLLISION.

CORONET'S INQUIRY HELD.

A sequel to the China New Year joy-rides was the Coronet's inquest held by Mr. R. E. Linsell yesterday, with a jury, to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of Lam Cheong who died at the Government Civil Hospital on February 18, from injuries received in a motor-car collision near the Tylam reservoir.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared on behalf of Mr. Li Ku-po, owner of car No. 753.

The driver of car No. 753 gave evidence of leaving the Repulse Bay Hotel on February 16 (China New Year). His master drove the car which also contained some friends. Their speed was from 20 to 25 miles per hour. On reaching the bend near the reservoir witness heard a noise from behind as if another car was approaching, but he heard no horn sounded. A moment later car No. 29 crashed into the right rear mudguard of his car, the impact driving his car against the bank on the left side of the road, causing his car to graze the bank and suffer considerable damage. After car 753 had stopped witness saw car 29 stationary about eight yards behind. Sitting beside the driver was a man who appeared to have been seriously injured. Two women sitting at the back of car 753 were thrown out. The right rear mudguard, the rear light and the number plate were all knocked out of position.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the deceased died on the 18th. The man was semi-conscious on admission and appeared to be suffering from a fractured skull. He was blind in the left eye. The post-mortem examination showed that death was due to the fracture of the skull and hemorrhage. At this stage the enquiry was adjourned for a week for the Coronet and jury to visit the scene of the collision.

"THE NOTORIOUS MRS. SANDS."

CORONET'S NEW PICTURE.

A subtle satire upon present day society is contained in "The Notorious Mrs. Sands," the Robertson-Cole production which the Coronet management are showing for the first time to-day. In it Bessie Barriscale, the radiant star of num-bessie comedy-dramas shows us a fresh facet of her undeniable genius. The story of the film is intensely dramatic and calls for delicate nuances of emotion which Miss Barriscale portrays in brilliant fashion.

In the role of a girl whom fate has placed in a false position—she stakes her reputation in order to save her lover's honour—Miss Barriscale is seen as the brilliant leader of an ultra-smart set and this gives her the opportunity to wear an array of particularly gorgeous frocks, all specially designed by a noted modiste for the photoplay. There are many thrilling scenes and one of the most gripping of the picture's great moments is the court room scene where she announces that on the night her husband's safe was robbed the man accused of the crime, and whom she loves, was with her.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

ENTRIES are invited for the Lawn Tennis League A. and B Divisions. Teams Entering must have three grass courts together. Entries close MONDAY March 19th and to be sent together with Entrance fees of \$10 per Club to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN C. FLETCHER, Queen's College, Hongkong, March 9, 1923.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The Motorship "INDIEN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of March, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 16th of March, 1923 at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 18th of March, or they will not be recognized. No fire insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, March 9, 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, MASSAUA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 9th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, March 9, 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship.

"CITY OF LINCOLN" having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th March, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 23rd March, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LIMITED, General Agents, Hongkong, March 9, 1923.

COMMERCIAL.

NAM PAK HONG QUOTATIONS.

This morning's Nam Pak Hong quotations were as follows, viz:—

SUGAR.
No. 24 Java Rough White.....\$14.00
No. 24 Java Fine White.....\$13.40
No. 18 Java Rough Brown.....\$13.03
Java Brown Sugar.....\$11.00 terms.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned cargo at present stored in this Company's godowns at Kowloon will be sold by Public Auction unless cleared on or before the 31st instant and/or the charges in respect thereof paid:—

LOT.	STORES NAME.	DATE STORED.	CARGO.
B9836	French Store	Sept. 1910	31 c/s Liquors
B4951	Kit Koo	June 1907	2 c/s Glassware
C1512	Li Lau	June 1912	14 bags Steel Bars, &c.
C1513	"	"	2 c/s Filas &c.
C1514	"	"	17 Pkgs Flint Sand &c.
C1516	"	"	4 c/s Photo Chemicals
C1517	"	"	3 c/s Chemicals
C2042	China Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	Aug. 1911	1 c/ Umbrella Handles
C20707	"	May. 1912	1 c/ Hats
C20709	"	"	1 c/ Singlets
C20762	International Bank	July 1912	1 c/ Rubber Tyres
C20902	China Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	Oct. 1912	1 c/ Tweeds
C21021	"	Dec. 1912	1 c/ Hats
C21053	Mitsui & Co.	Jan. 1913	2 c/s Glass Bottles and Corks
C21081	"	Feb. 1913	5 c/s Glass Bottles
C21124	Dojun Yoko Trading Co.	Mar. 1913	1 c/s Shirts
C21133	China Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	April 1912	1 c/s Stripes
C21134	"	June 1912	2 c/s Hats
C21283	"	July 1913	3 c/s Glassware
C21301	"	Aug. 1913	1 c/ Caps & Saucers
C21354	"	Oct. 1912	1 c/ Braces
C33637	Yue Mow	Oct. 1916	39 c/s Gum Coppal
C33638	"	"	50 c/s Oilbrium
C16629	Choung Cheong	Jan. 1916	11 c/s Colours

Hongkong, March 9, 1923.

W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

Contains all the News of the Week.

PRICE 25 cts. PER COPY.

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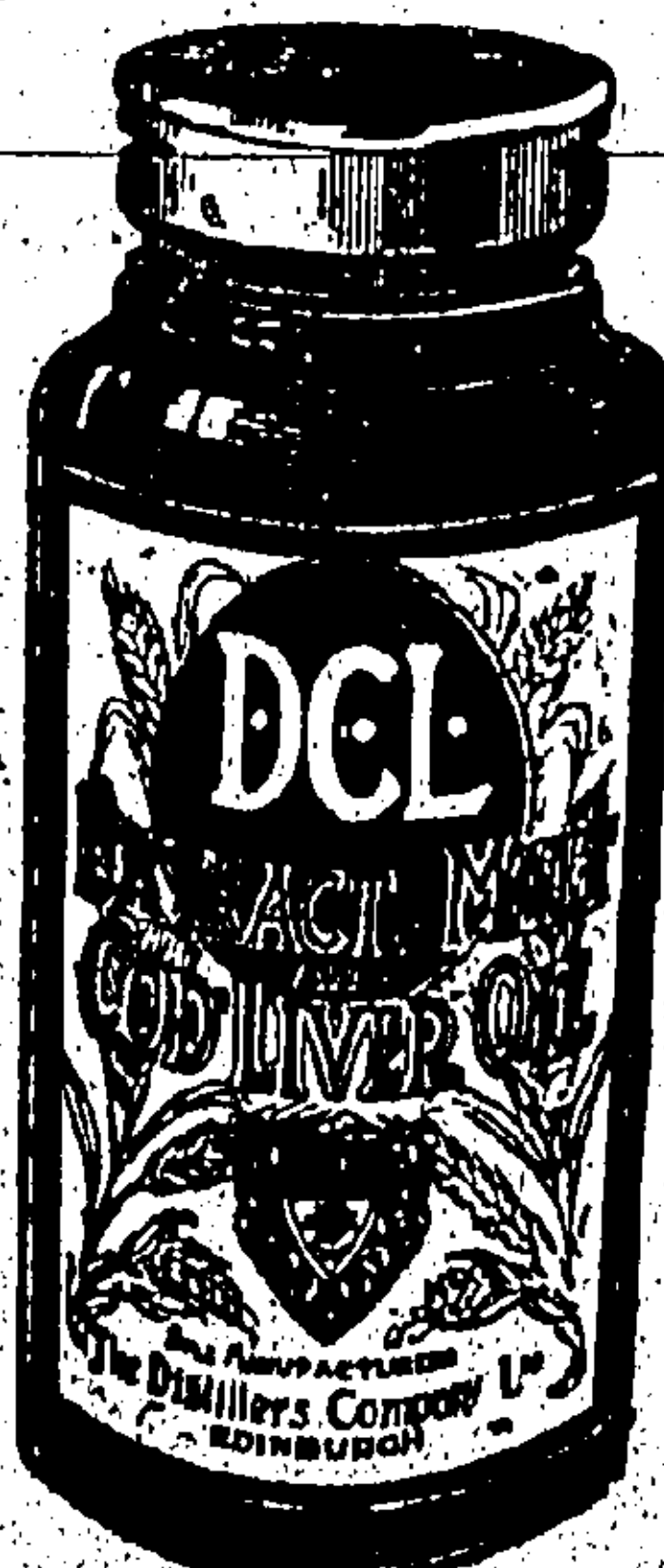
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From Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 3 p.m. only).
SPECIAL.
SATURDAY, 10th March..... 2 P.M. No Sailing to Macao.
SUNDAY, 11th March..... 4 P.M. S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 4A, Des Voeux Road Central, Messrs. Tnos. Cook & Son, or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

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S.S. "TRIESTE".....Sailing on or about 25th Mar.
S.S. "VENEZIA".....Sailing on or about end April

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE".....Sailing on or about 7th March.
S.S. "VENEZIA".....Beginning April

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S.S. "UMZUMBI".....Middle of April.
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BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.
HAINAN MARU.....Wednesday, 14th Mar.
BORNEO MARU.....Monday, 19th Mar.
DELA & BANGKOK via HAIPHONG & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER service.
KISHU MARU.....Sunday, 1st Apr.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
JAVA MARU.....Saturday, 10th Mar.
VICTORIA, YANCOONER, SEASIDE & PACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports Direct—Taking cargo to OCEANIC POINTS U.S.A. Canada. Passenger Service.
ALABAMA MARU.....Sunday, 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via PANAMA.
HAYAMA MARU.....Thursday, 29th Mar.
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.
AMIZOR MARU.....Sunday, 25th Mar.
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KIAO MARU.....Every Sunday 10 a.m.
AMAKUSA MARU.....
YAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
BORHU MARU.....Tuesday, 13th Mar.
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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

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S.S. "AGAMEMNON".....via Suez Canal.....16th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN".....via Suez Canal.....26th Mar.
S.S. "EURYBATIS".....via Suez Canal.....5th Apr.
S.S. "EXION".....via Suez Canal.....15th Apr.
S.S. "KARONGA".....via Suez Canal.....25th Apr.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
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SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
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HAIFONG Capt. Ellis Walker SUNDAY, 11th Mar. at 9 A.M.
HAIPHONG Capt. J. S. Thomson TUESDAY, 13th Mar. at 1 P.M.
HAIPHONG Capt. W. C. Passmore FRIDAY, 16th Mar. at 1 P.M.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

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"ELLERMAN" LINE

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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

"CITY OF POONA".....16th March.....Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMWARDS.

"CITY OF SIMLA".....24th March.....Marseilles, London, Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF POONA".....16th March.....Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama
"CITY OF SIMLA".....24th March.....Marseilles, London, Hamburg
"CITY OF POONA".....28th April.....Marseilles, London, Hamburg

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

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TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "Tewey".....Duo Hongkong 16th Mar.

U.S.S.B. "Elbridge".....Duo Hongkong 17th Mar.

U.S.S.B. "Elbridge".....Duo Hongkong 18th Mar.

U.S.S.B. "Elbridge".....Duo Hongkong 19th Mar.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY.

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF

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TO MANILA ONLY.

U.S.S.B. "West Prospect".....Duo Hongkong 23rd Mar.

U.S.S.B. "West Prospect".....Duo Hongkong 24th Mar.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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INDO-CHINA, STRAITS AND JAVA.

MUMMY MODES.

"TUT-ANKH AMEN" FASHIONS FOR LONDON.

The interest created by the discovery of the tomb of Pharaoh Tut-ankh Amen at Luxor has reacted on the fashions for the coming season. "Tut-ankh Amen" dresses will be swathed closely around the wearer in the manner of mummy wrappings and will show off the figure to great advantage," a Daily Mail reporter was told.

Mrs. Arquith is one of the first women in London to take up the new style. She wore a new "Tut-ankh Amen" dress of "closely swathed terracotta, caught at the waist with a large scarab clasp, at the wedding of Miss Joan Foynder and Sir Edward Miss.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Malacca Maru" (Calcutta Line) left Moji for Hongkong on Mar. 5 and is expected here on Mar. 10.
The B. F. s.s. "Dandilion" left Liverpool on Jan. 27 for Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama and is due here on or about Mar. 13.
The E. A. s.s. "Indian" left Port Said on Feb. 7 and is expected here on Mar. 10.

The P. & O. s.s. "Nanhai" left Singapore for this port on Wednesday Mar. 7 at noon with the outward English Mail; and is due here on Monday Mar. 12 at about 4 p.m.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Tajima Maru" (Hamburg Line) left Singapore for Hongkong on Mar. 6 and is expected here on Mar. 12.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Yokohama on Mar. 1 p.m. left Yokohama on Mar. 5 p.m. and is due at Vancouver on Mar. 15.
The P. & O. s.s. "Alipore" left Shimoda for this port on Mar. 8 and is due here on Tuesday Mar. 13 at about 8 a.m.

The B. F. s.s. "Lion" left Liverpool on Feb. 3 for Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore. Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here on or about Mar. 12.
The P. & O. s.s. "Soudan" left Singapore via Haiphong for this port on Tuesday Mar. 6 at 5.30 p.m. and is due here on or about Mar. 14.
The B. F. s.s. "Pyrrhus" left Liverpool on Feb. 10 for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai and is due here on or about Mar. 15.

The Dodwell Castle Line s.s. "Mun-caster Castle" which left New York on Jan. 11 via ports is expected in Hongkong on March 17.
The P. & O. s.s. "Philoctetes" left Liverpool on Feb. 20 for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here on or about Mar. 19.

The R. A. s.s. "Chile" left Hamburg on Feb. 14 and is expected here on Mar. 20.
The B. F. s.s. "Bellevue" left New York on Jan. 30 for Suez, Straits, Philippines and Hongkong and is due here on or about Mar. 27.
The B. F. s.s. "Pallas" left Liverpool on Feb. 24 for Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here on or about Mar. 31.

The P. M. s.s. "President Taft" is scheduled to sail for San Francisco via usual ports on Mar. 14 and will arrive in San Francisco on Apr. 6.
The N. A. s.s. "Rinda" sailed from Hamburg on Feb. 25 and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on or about Apr. 6.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Cargo by the "Kumerio" remaining undelivered after 10 days will be subject to rent. Agents—Bank Line Ltd.
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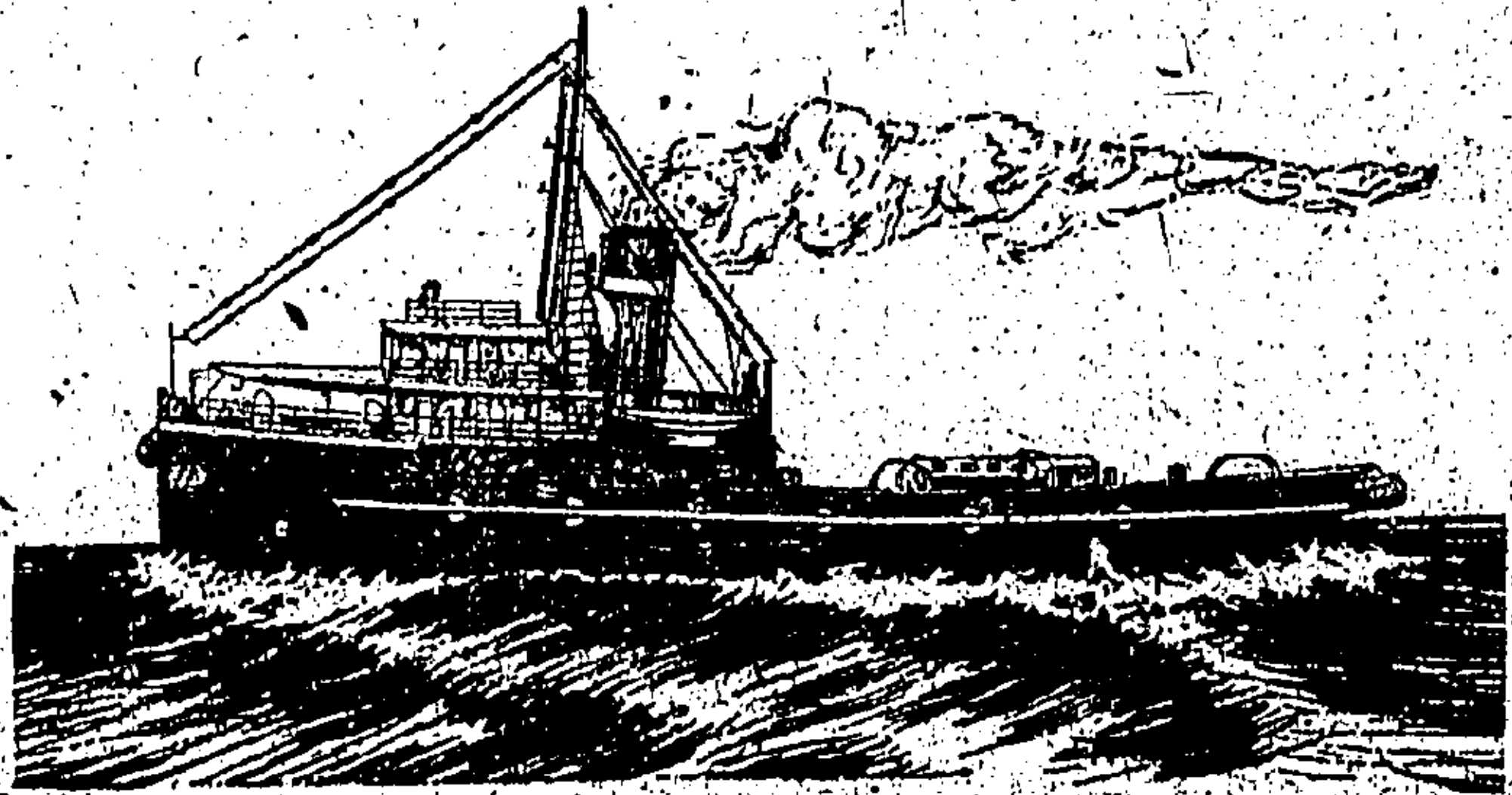
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(Continued from page 4.)

I cannot myself imagine any place better equipped with scholarships and with facilities for professional training at an almost negligible cost than we have in Hongkong. Let me remind you first of all of what must be the blue ribbon of scholarships in the world—The Peace Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship which is of the value of £300 sterling per annum for three years and, which in addition will pay the passage of the scholar to any place in the world, to any education centre of the world, and later will provide him with a balance at the end of his studies to start him off in his career. These scholarships are awarded, or rather two of them are awarded, every three years either for Engineering or for Agriculture tenable only by British boys of pure white descent on both sides, one of whose parents shall have resided in Hongkong or China for at least three years. What is this scholarship awarded on? On the result of some tremendously difficult University scholarship examinations? No, but on the result of the Hongkong matriculation examination. —The ordinary standard of a school leaving certificate, which every British boy can automatically and without conscious effort attain by going through the ordinary routine of a school working to that end; and yet so far no British boy has been able to win this scholarship from Hongkong. But if there is any parent here who wants to make his children engineers, or agriculturists, he is entitled to demand the creation of a school whose curriculum shall normally and ordinarily prepare those boys to pass that examination. There must, I imagine, sometimes be a boy in Hongkong, or even a girl, who would like to enter the medical profession. Yes, I can hear the father or mother say, "I should like my boy or my girl to become a doctor. They are clearly fitted for such a life, but how can I possibly afford to send them Home with all the tremendous expense involved of a Home University and walking the hospitals at Home?" It can all be done in Hongkong. The medical degree of the Hongkong University is recognized by the British Medical Council. A man with that degree is entitled to practise medicine in any part of the British Isles, or in any British Possession. The fees in this examination are quite inexpensive. They work out at something under £30 a year, and there are scholarships which can be obtained, I should imagine, almost for the asking. There are firms here who have the right of nominating Donor Scholars which entitle the holder to free tuition. There is the King Edward VII. Scholarship, two of which are awarded every year, also entitling the holder to free tuition, tenable only by British subjects. All that is required, again, is that the boy shall pass this very simple school leaving examination, this matriculation examination. Or is there a boy here, or even a girl, who would like to take up teaching as a profession? And what tremendous opening there will be for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in this part of the world in the future! Here, too, the University provides a course which will give you not only a degree in Arts but also a teacher's diploma. Here too, small as the cost of tuition is, there are scholarships which may be granted by a very generous Government, or again by these firms who have, by their subscriptions, obtained the right to nominate scholars. And there too, all that is required in this school leaving examination. And if ambition is not even yet satisfied, what facilities there are for post-graduate work outside the Colony. Trinity College, Cambridge, offers exhibitions to students coming from us who have graduated with us or who have passed our intermediate examination. The Rockefeller Foundation offers us travelling scholarships to students who have graduated in medicine. —It seems to me, the more I think of it, that there are facilities in the Colony far greater than any where else if only we can get our children up to this Matriculation standard.

And it is this, therefore, that we must constantly keep in view—that we are training our children for this particular thing; that nothing must be allowed to interfere with that thing; that from the very outset when we first start to send the tiny toddlers to school we must have that thing in our mind. It is to be obtained by regular attendance. We must remember that at every time we keep our children away from school, whether it be for a tea party or whether it be to suit our own convenience, we are losing sight of that end, and the children will have to pay for it some day. That we ought to look upon that end as part of the normal growth in the sphere of the mind, just as we expect normal growth in the body. And then there is one last class of parent to whom I would address myself, and that is the parent who would like his boy to go to a Home University but would like him to do his schooling out here. That at any rate until he reaches the age of 17 or 18 he may have the advantage of home influence and home training. And when the boy has reached the age of 17 or 18 and the parent sends him Home, he finds to his horror that he is unable to obtain admission into the Home University, because he hasn't reached the standard of the Home matriculation examination. Yet, I have already shown you that he ought to be able to reach that standard out here by passing the London matriculation examination out here. But I would also remind you that the London matriculation examination will obtain him exemption from the matriculation of any University in the world. And I would also remind you that your own University of Hongkong matriculation examination has now been accepted by all the Scottish and all the Northern Universities, and that the University has obtained affiliation with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. And that is also why I, for one, ask for a British central school which shall contain all the British children who are being educated in this Colony. The very efficiency of the school depending upon the numbers, that is why I ask that the school shall work, from the very outset, from the very lowest form on a syllabus designed for matriculation examination, and that no British boy should leave that school without obtaining that certificate. That is why I ask that the staff of that school shall be second to none in the Colony and that is why most especially and most emphatically, I invite the parents to co-operate with the school authorities in ensuring, at whatever sacrifice and however great the difficulties may be to be overcome, that that school, if and when erected, shall be worthy of the Colony and shall be taking no small part in the enhancing of all that is best in the social and imperial progress of this small spot in the British Empire.—(Applause.)

NEED FOR KINDERGARTEN.

The Chairman after saying that they were much indebted to Mr. Mackintosh for his eloquent address, said he thought it advisable, in order to stimulate discussion, to submit the first of the resolution which had already been published in the newspapers—not necessarily for the meeting to accept them but to discuss them. He thought all present were agreed that kindergarten schools were a very real need. He formally moved:

"That kindergarten schools for children between the ages of 5 and 9 years be established, on the most modern methods, with specially trained kindergarten teachers, in charge, at the Peak, Kowloon, Quarry Bay and Causeway Bay."

Seconding the resolution a speaker from the body of the hall said he would like to add that there should be a central kindergarten school in the West End which had not been catered for.

The Chairman: Are you suggesting that there should be further schools?

The Speaker: There should be a Kindergarten for the central district somewhere. Sir, Mr. M. W. Bird: Would it not be better to leave out mention of any particular place and say kindergarten schools wherever required? Mr. J. Grant said he considered that if a kindergarten school was erected at Taikoo he thought there was little need for another in the eastern part of the city. He considered one near the lower tram terminus desirable. It was a much more convenient place than Causeway Bay. There was a large number of children in the Central District, and in the very near future there was a possibility of a good number of Europeans residing at Pokfulam, who would have to be catered for.

The Chairman: Mr. Mackintosh desires to point out that in the body of their report the majority of the sub-committee on education have said that such schools must be established at points topographically, where the British community exists and I think perhaps it would be advisable that we should somewhat amend the resolution because I am very much impressed with the statements of the two speakers who have just addressed us that it would be desirable to have kindergarten schools in the central district. Perhaps we might avoid committing ourselves to any particular district at the moment and adopt Mr. Bird's suggestion. I propose that we might say "the Peak, Kowloon, Causeway Bay and at any other place where it seems that a kindergarten school should be established."

Mr. Grant suggested that Causeway Bay should be left out of the resolution and the central part of the city substituted.

Mr. B. Wylie reminded the meeting that the Victoria School would have to come down very soon.

Mr. J. Russell (Taikoo): Why leave out Causeway Bay? There is an adequate number of children there to warrant a school. I shall have pleasure in seconding the motion as originally constituted.

The Chairman: I think it is quite obvious that you require a school in both localities.

Mr. J. H. McGuigan: I should like to point out that probably in a short time there will be Army schools vacant which might be very convenient.

The motion was then carried unanimously as follows:—Formally moved: "That kindergarten schools be established for children between the ages of 5 and 9 years be established, on the most modern methods, with specially trained kindergarten teachers in charge, at the Peak, Kowloon, Quarry Bay and Causeway Bay and in some part of the central district of the city."

The Chairman said all the other resolutions related exclusively to children over the age of 9. He proposed:

"That it is essential that British boys and girls above the age of 5 should receive a better education in this Colony than at present."

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoake seconded the motion and was unanimously carried.

The Chairman then proposed the third resolution:

"That such education should be of a sound and practical character which will fit such boys and girls to occupy useful positions when they grow up."

WANTED A DEFINITION.

Mr. G. B. Reeves, of Queen's College, said he had not heard anything yet which had suggested the real line of education required. Mr. Mackintosh had said that the end in view was matriculation, but that end was being worked to on paper all the time. Therefore, it was not the syllabus which was at fault. What was the "better education" which the gentleman had in mind, and how were they their subjects to differentiate between their subjects? He put the questions without prejudice, merely as an enquirer who had not been in the Colony very long. He felt it was a very wide and difficult question. It had been threshed out in England over a period of 100 years. During the last 50 years it had been brought down to a very fine point. There were about five subjects required for every boy. Boys were not trained to work to any end. When they got to the matriculation, boys began to look out on the world, to enter offices and to grasp sensibly the work their employers set them. One of the essential things was that the boys should have been taught to think and reflect. It seemed to him, from what he had heard and seen in the papers, that there was a vagueness as to what kind of education was wanted. He was not trying to throw cold water on the scheme, but was endeavouring to get at the root of the matter and put it on a proper basis. With the number of British children in the Colony at present no business man would for a minute entertain the suggestions put forward.

ELUVIN BELLARD.

Mr. Mackintosh said he must congratulate the last speaker if he had

succeeded in joining a syllabus of the Peak School, the Victoria School or even the Kopon British School. He had asked several occasions at meetings of the location Board if the syllabus be put upon the table but had always received the same answer—that it were in course of preparation. It had been his painful duty to point out and over again that mathematics are not taught at all in these schools, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that they had only rectly begun to be taught. He failed to see how they were going to get boys up to the matriculation stand if they did not begin to teach the mathematics—by which he meant triple algebra and geometry. He has suspicion that the last speaker was comparing the very pleasant lines which he worked at Queen's College with the less easy conditions on which his colleagues, Mr. Nightale, worked at Kowloon. With regard to the type of education, they were asking that the boys should be brought up to the matriculation stand. "I do not know whether the matriculation standard is just a ginning," said Mr. Mackintosh. "If it is only a beginning for heaven sake let us begin." You have got your boys anything like up to that standard yet. He suggested it should be included in the resolution that the type of education set be or definite matriculation lines—please.

NOT A GROSS ERROR.

Mr. McGuigan: Arriving to the last speaker in the front of the hall, we have heard so much of this profit and loss system in action that we are fed up.

"I look upon education of British children as a national asset. I do not to be run along lines of a grocer's shop (Laug). I think our friend is only reing what we have heard from (Educational) Department all along line. I was told the other day that the Victoria school had not put I simply repeated what I am saying now—that I always have had education as a national asplause).

Mr. Reeves replied whatever he had said he had absolutely from his own mind, simply said that when you were talking about education or anything you must consider it from the best point of view. Personally he had be delighted if the Government raised the salaries; but he was no use putting that forward because they would consider it the business point of view (Laug).

The Chairman: That perhaps our third resolution pointed out by the last speaker just a little indefinite. I then proposes to substitute this for

"That such education should be of such a character enable scholars on leaving school the age of about 17 years to the standard of the London matriculation examination."

The Chairman: It will be a definite standard work up to and is the standard Mackintosh discussed in his remarks.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

The Chairman: The resolution was:

"That, in order to avoid duplication of the teaching, a school for the co-education of boys and girls be established."

COLLEGE AIDPANS.

In seconding the resolution which was afterwards unanimously Mr. J. Reid that from the remarks made Mackintosh in his lecture would not be practicable to a school unless you had the bad girls going along together they knew the numbers here of warrant a separate school. He went on to point out that England free education was for millions of children and led to him that we ought to do more. We were wealthy—at least were, though he was not—went down to the headline, how say to improve educational facilities here? Were they to make a school for all or a college for the (Laughter).

The Chairman: I am a young father of six children. I think that it is their children home at the age and not bring them out at an age of 19. I think that is answer to the question.

The resolution was carried unanimously and Mr. Reid presented his fifth resolution which read:—

"That for the purpose of subjecting them to the same training and discipline, be the boys should be 'table' and not 'day boys'."

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

The Chairman: That this was perhaps the most interesting question they had to deal with. He had sent the resolution over it had been pointed out that it would be rather difficult to have a co-educational school for boys and girls and a boarding school for boys and girls. There were some very difficult but not think him. He felt that it was an insuperable barrier. They were Diocesan because they were Diocesan.

Mr. Reid: There were some very difficult but not think him. He felt that it was an insuperable barrier. They were Diocesan because they were Diocesan.

certain number of boarders and a certain number of boys attending daily. The real difficulty perhaps with regard to this was to obtain a suitable site for such a school. He had discussed the question with various people, and a whole multiplicity of sites has been suggested to him. He mentioned a few, such as on the road between Kowloon City and Yau-mat, in the neighbourhood of the settlement at Kowloon Tsing, and Mr. Olaid Severn had had suggested that the mud flats at Shatin could be reclaimed, and a school built on the land thus made available.

Another site, suggested by the Hon. Mr. Stephen who, although not present there that afternoon was fully in sympathy with the objects of the meeting, was near Stanley Gap and no doubt they would have a very fine site there. Two other sites had been suggested to him. One was on Stonc cutters' Island (Laughter). That site was not Mr. Pollock sternly observed, "suggested with any humorous intention and it was not at all difficult to get at although in the typhoon season it might have its drawbacks. Another possible site was in the Wongnienchong Gap near "Jardine's Lookout." He himself should prefer a site up the hillside above the level. However it was a matter they could not hope to deal with that afternoon.

He wanted to know what the moral opinion of this meeting was as to the desirability of a boarding school being established in this Colony.

"CUT IT OUT!"

A voice: Cut it out!

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: May I suggest that we put it to the vote and avoid discussion.

A speaker: Do you suggest it is impossible to get discipline without a boarding school?

The Chairman: No. It comes to this—you will get a great deal better discipline with a boarding school.

The Speaker: I think discipline is as well carried out in the home as it is in a boarding school. (Laughter).

The Chairman:—I am sure everybody does not agree with you.

The Speaker:—If it is necessary to have a boarding school, are we going to have this central day school?

The Chairman: Of course you would have to get the boarding school as central as possible; at the same time my own opinion is that you want to get it a little up.

The speaker: Will this boarding school be a central school for children?

The Chairman: It would be a substitute for it.

The speaker: I maintain that the need of the Colony is not for a boarding school but a central school (Applause). I will move that as an amendment. One other point I should like to mention is that those who are voting will have to consider that the cost will be much more than that of sending children to a day school.

The Chairman: Yes, that is a very important point. I merely put this question before the meeting to test the feeling.

The amendment advocating a central day school was then put to the meeting and carried. The dissentients numbered three.

The sixth resolution proposed by the Chairman was as under: "That the staff at such school should, as regards teaching qualifications, approximate so far as possible to the present staff of Queen's College, and that continuity of staff, especially of the seniors, should be secured."

"OO MANY BOOKS."

Seconding it, Mr. Bolton said that from the reports in the newspapers they could certainly take the staff of Queen's College as their standard. Up to the present time in Hongkong they had never had education for British children and he hoped the staff as suggested, would reach a good and sufficient standard. His experience had been that with every change of teacher in British schools there had come a new demand for books (Laughter). He did not altogether agree with the suggestion of free education. They were all prepared to pay something towards the education of their boys and girls, but he thought that with a little judicious management the cost might be very considerably curtailed, especially on books. I have enough books at home to start a school (laughter).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The last resolution proposed by the Chairman was as follows: "That adequate playing grounds should be attached to the school and that the playing of games should be compulsory for boys."

Several voices: And girls.

The Chairman: I have no objection to that addition.

"HOCKEY AND HOMEWORK."

The same speaker who had moved the amendment favouring a central school in place of a boarding school, asked if the children should have to play football, hockey, tennis and basket ball during school hours and then he sent home with a great roll of homework. (Laughter).

The Chairman: I imagine it will be

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OPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Mr. W. E. Helloway, of the Courtneidge Holloway's Dramatic Company, arrived this morning by the "Van Cloon" from Singapore. The Company's Hongkong programme will open to-morrow night with the laughable dramatic comedy "The man from Toronto." The booking is good and a full house is expected.

HONGKONG HEALTH.

Two more Chinese cases of small pox were notified from Kowloon yesterday. One case each of diphtheria, enteric fever and cerebro-spinal fever (all Chinese) were also reported. A case of rabies reported on February 14 was confirmed and included the list for yesterday.

schoolmasters have a certain amount

The speaker: Well they are very lacking in sense at the present moment. They are fond of large fractions which are marked with a pencil. Many of these fractions are nothing to look at but they are fractions that don't come out. (Laughter) If sport is to be part of the education it should be part of the school time.

The resolution having been carried the chairman said: I have to thank you for attending this meeting in such numbers because it is very important that the Government should see that we are in earnest on this matter. I should like therefore we separate, also to express on our behalf our indebtedness to Mr. Turmetz who was good enough to organize this meeting. (Applause.) A vote of thanks to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had presided was also carried with acclamation.

SPEAKER'S NAMES

WANTED.

An official report of yesterday's meeting is being compiled and to insure accuracy those who spoke are asked to forward their names and initials to the China Mail office as soon as possible.

BONHAM ROAD BRAWI

POLE SPLIT ON CON.
STABLE'S HEAD.

RIVAL COOLIE FACTIONS

Chivalrous feelings, a pugnacious spirit and resentment at having more work thrown in their way led to a free fight in Bonham Road yesterday between gangs of earth-cocies and employees of the Sanitary Department. As recounted to a *China Mail* reporter, by the European sergeant who witnessed the scrap, it appeared to have been almost a riot and many of them would have been arrested if there were sufficient police officers to do it.

From the Court proceedings before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate this morning, when six Sanitary Department coolies were charged with assault, it seemed that an Indian constable, one of a batch of reinforcements sent in response to a telephone message, was charged by one of the Sanitary coolies who brandished a pole. The constable, who appeared in court without his turban, and with his head wrapped in bandages declared that at one blow, the coolie split the pole in two by striking him on the head. Finding that two more blows with the pole did not have much effect, the coolie ran off but was arrested by another constable. A Chinese constable deposed to seeing an earth-coolie running from a Sanitary coolie, the latter being armed with a broom. Intervening, the constable had the assault directed to him and was struck with the broom.

The trouble seemingly arose through the Sanitary Board coolies, who have to sweep the road, reprimanding the earth coolies for causing them additional work. It was also alleged that the earth-coolies championed some work women who had been pestered by the S.D. coolies.

The coolie who injured the Indian was sentenced to four months' hard labour; the one who had the broom received three months and the others fourteen days.

The President of the 7th Hong-kong Troop Boy Scouts, Saiyingsan School, begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of three hundred dollars towards Troop Funds, from Mr. Ho Kam Tong, founder and patron of the Troop.

FOOTBALL

NOTES AND COMMENT.

TO-MORROW'S GAMES:

SHIELD COMPETITION.

SEMI-FINALS.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Hawkins v. South China "B".
Bookmumpoo "A" ground.
Kick-off at 2.45 p.m. sharp.

SENIOR DIVISION.

King's v. R.G.A., Sookumpoo
"A" ground.
Kick-off at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

FIRST DIVISION LEAGUE.

Police v. Durban, St. Joseph's
Club v. Hawkins, Club ground.
Kowloon v. Titania, Navy "A"
ground.

South China v. Tamar, South
China ground.
Kick-off at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

SECOND DIVISION.

Kowloon v. Marazion, Kowloon
(Hinghoo) ground.
Durban v. Police, Navy "B"
ground.

United v. Titania, United ground.
King's v. St. Joseph's, Sookum-
poo "B" ground.

Wandoo v. Auxiliaries, St.
Joseph's ground.
University v. South China "A",
Navy "A" ground.

Kick-off at 3 p.m. sharp.

The games that will attract the
largest crowd will be the two Shield
semi-finals at Sookumpoo. In the
Junior game Hawkins meet the
Chinese "B" team. Judging from
the result of the League match be-
tween these two teams last Satur-
day the Sailors should win, but on
the run of the play they were lucky,
and I expect to see the Chinese
reverse the previous result. The
winner meets the King's reserves in
the final.

The Senior game is between
the R.G.A. and the Kings. The
former are very weak at present and
will have to depend on several
Second Division players to make up
the eleven. A win for the King's
is expected. In the event of a draw
at full time extra time will be play-
ed. The winner will meet Kow-
loon in the final.

In both the above games full
time will be played—that is 45
minutes each way. It should also
be noted that the Junior game
starts 15 minutes earlier than the
league games.

The Police meet the Durban in
the Senior Division of the League
and a win for the Sailors is anti-
cipated.

The Club are at home to the
Hawkins. They are having a diffi-
culty at present in getting a team
together. Forsyth, Pezz, Stewart
and probably Gerard being non-
starters. McPhail is likely to be in
goal and Ismail and Bishop will be
the two backs. The Hawkins will
also be without several of their best
players, but it is expected they will
win.

Titania receive Kowloon and with
the latter playing up to their form
of the last two weeks they should
win. Both these teams have an
interest in the League, both having
a chance for "Runners up"
honours.

The Chinese meet the Tamar
and a very close game should end
in the Chinese just winning.

In the Junior Division Kowloon
will have a hard job with the Mar-
azion and a draw will be the pre-
liminary result. Durban should win easily
against the Police. The United
will go down to the Titania.

The King's are at home to the
St. Joseph's team and although the
latter are pretty good I fancy the
King's will just manage to win.
The Wandoo and Auxiliaries game
should end in a win for the former
and the game between the Uni-
versity and South China "A" should
likely end in a draw.

I am given to understand that we
shall shortly have a visit from the
Chinese footballers of Shanghai,
who are coming here to try conclu-
sions with the locals to see who
shall represent China in the coming
Olympic sports in Japan. Three
games will be played, the first will
be on Saturday, the 24th, the
second on Monday, the 26th and
the last on Wednesday, the 28th.
The Hongkong Football Club have
kindly lent their ground, and the
booking arrangements will be the
same as for the Interport. Prices
will no doubt be advertised later.

Monday's China Mail printed an
account of the Interport match
from the N.C. Daily News special
correspondent. In the report of
the game the following sentence

SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. CHINESE R.C.

The following will represent the
O.R.C. in a first League match v.
Kowloon at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow at
Kowloon—G. Lee, H. Ching, W.
Hung, H. O. Hung, Y. K. Shi, J. M.
Tan, M. W. Lo, Wong Sik To, Ho
Wing Kin, Lai Kuen and Leung Kam
Cheung.

CIVIL SERVICE v. INFANTRY.

The following will represent Civil
Service Ist. XI v. Infantry in a
League fixture at Happy Valley on
Saturday, commencing at 2.15 p.m.—
A. E. Wood (Capt.), G. R. Sayer,
E. W. Hamilton, A. R. Sutherland,
F. J. Ling, F. H. Holdman, F. Baker,
E. C. Fincher, W. H. Edmonds, E.
Dunkley and W. Callip.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED v. TITANIA.

The following will represent the
United Athletic Club in their Second
Division League fixture, on Saturday,
10th inst. U.A.C. Ground. Kick off
3.00 p.m. sharp.—Brach (Capt.), Chil-
top, Jackson, A. N. Oher, Leonard,
Urquhart, Kent, Derry, Brown,
Botelho, and Chubb.

CLUB v. HAWKINS.

The following will represent the
Club in their league game with the
H.M.S. Hawkins on Saturday on the
Club ground; kick-off at 4.15 p.m.—
McPhail, Israel, Bishop, Mair, Stewart,
Raiton, Skipper, May, Gerrard,
Valentine and England.

occurred. A few minutes later
an unfortunate incident occurred
which resulted in Phillips being
ordered off. The rulings of the
referee, Mr. Williams, especially
those for offside were excellent but
he seemed too prone to blow the
whistle for trivial offences that
might easily have been overlooked.
Such a case occurred at this juncture.
Mears in playing the ball
touched a Hongkong player with
his hand. The whistle was blown
and a foul given. Phillips protested
saying "You are treating us like
schoolboys" and was immediately
ordered off. This ruling was un-
doubtedly too severe and a caution
would have more than met the
case.

I would like to draw the attention
of this correspondent to rules 9
and 13 of the Laws of the game. These
give all the answer necessary as far
as the offence mentioned is concern-
ed. With regard to the ordering
off, Phillips was not ordered off for
the remark mentioned but for per-
sistent ungentlemanly conduct in-
asmuch as on nearly every occasion
a decision was given by the referee
he disputed it. The remark men-
tioned above was not made previous
to the ordering off. It was said as
Phillips and the Referee were leav-
ing the field at half time. It is,
however, quite possible the remark
was repeated on the field.

Wednesday's China Mail printed
a report by the "Sports Editor" of
the Shanghai Times. The gentle-
man also holds that Phillips was
ordered off for the one offence, and
also that Phillips used bad lan-
guage. Now I can say for sure that
the Referee did not complain of
obscene language. On the con-
trary, he particularly emphasised
the fact that no bad language was
used. Whoever the player was
who told the Sports Editor that the
penalty inflicted was a miscarriage
of justice he, I am sure, did not
voice the general opinion of the
Shanghai Association. Judging from
the Shanghai Association's reply to the
above gentleman the apology looked
for by him from Mr. Williams is
not likely to be forthcoming. In
fact, I am credibly informed that
the reverse was the case and that
Phillips expressed his regret to Mr.
Williams at the subsequent Inter-
port Dinner. Sports Editor could
also improve his knowledge of the
rules of the game by having nightly
sittings with "Special Correspond-
ent" studying No. 9 and No. 13.

Let me say in conclusion that I
hold no brief for the Referee con-
cerned, I, quite possible, am of the
opinion that the incident was pre-
ventable. At the same time the
referee was well within his rights
in acting as he did. Possibly if the
Shanghai Association were affiliated
to the Football Association their
idea of overlooking offences might
get a rude shock.

The local Association will shortly
be having a meeting when the re-
sults of the Interport games will
no doubt be mentioned along with
other matters.

Is it a fact that there are only
three "Bermans" in the Colony or
at the most four?
But he is liked by
—Orridge.

JAPANESE TENOR.

MR. SEIJIRO TATSUMI.

A WONDERFUL SINGER.

The Theatre Royal was fairly
well filled when Seijiro Tatsumi,
the Japanese tenor, gave his first
concert last night and probably
many of the audience were prompt-
ed to attend more from a curiosity
point of view than from the impulse
which usually induces one to listen
to a night's entertainment. What-
ever the motive was it is certain
that everybody left the Theatre
highly satisfied, and surprised that
Mr. Tatsumi was possessed of such
a wonderful tenor voice as he re-
vealed last night.

Only quite a young man he is so
perfect a tenor that he has become
widely known as "the John Mc-
Cormack of Japan." With his tutor
and accompanist, Mr. Milton Sey-
mour, he is making a tour of the
world which is to cover nine years.
Already he has an established re-
putation in Japan where he is re-
cognised as having one of the finest
cultivated tenor voices in the coun-
try. He proposes to visit Canton
and then follow on to Manila. He
has only been singing professionally
just over a year but by the time he
attains the age of 30, said Mr. Sey-
mour to a China Mail reporter last
night, his voice will be almost fully
developed. To work up a tenor
voice to the necessary stage of per-
fection was a very hard and slow
process, he said, adding that Mr.
Tatsumi was the only Japanese
tenor of his class in the world who
had embarked on a professional tour.

Perhaps the pick of his render-
ings last night was "Ave Maria."
At least the audience seemed more
enchanted by his voice in this particu-
lar song than in any other. In
any of his songs not a flaw could be
detected in his delivery and it
appeared as an easy thing for him
to reach any difficult note within
the scope of a tenor voice. Mr.
Tatsumi was in short a great suc-
cess and it is greatly to be hoped
that to-night's audience will be as
large as the excellence of Mr. Tat-
sumi's performance unmistakably
warrants.

This evening Mr. Tatsumi's pro-
gramme will be as follows:—

1. "Pregiera" (Tosti) and
"Theora" (Rubinstein);
2. "Elegie" (Jules Massenet);
3. "The Morning Wind" (Gena
Branscombe); and "Open The
Gates of the Temple" (Mrs.
Joseph F. Knapp).
4. "The Cave" (Edwin Sch-
neider); "Deeper and Deeper Still"
and "Wait Her, Angels Through
the Skies" (Handel).
5. Group of ballads of various
national characteristics: "Drink To
Me Only With Thine Eyes"; "Old
Folks at Home" (Foster); "Mo-
ther Machree" (Chaucer); "Oklot
and Ernest" (R. Ball); "Annie
Laurie".
6. Two Spanish Folk Songs:
"Preguente A las Estrellas" and
"Noche Serena"; and A Cycle of
Japanese Love Songs (Kosaku
Yamada).
7. "Caro Mio Ben" (Giuseppe
Giordani); "Pale Moon" (Frederic
Knight Logan); and "Invictus"
(Bruno Hukn).

HONEYMOON DRAMA.

"WHILE LOVE IS YOUNG."

A strange honeymoon drama in
which a bride who had been mar-
ried only six days killed her hus-
band and then committed suicide is
puzzling the Paris police.

Revolver shots were heard com-
ing from the flat occupied by
M. Albert Liebard and his 20-
years-old bride, Germaine Seigner.
The neighbours sent for the police
and when the door was broken
down, Mme. Liebard was found
seated in a chair dressed in her
white wedding dress with her
wreath of orange blossom on her
head. She was dead and the
wound in her head showed where
the bullet had entered.

On the bed undressed lay the
body of her husband, also with a
bullet wound in the head. Pinned
to the coverlet was a note, appar-
ently written by the woman, to the
effect that she feared that she was
going mad. It said:

I love my husband and I do not
want to leave him behind me.
Therefore I am going to shoot him
first and then kill myself. It is
better for us to die while our love
is still young.

TO-MORROW'S DOG SHOW.

Hongkong people are reminded of
the dog and cat show which is to take
place under the auspices of the Hong-
kong Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals. Over 100 dogs
and cats will be on view and after the
judging Lady Rose Davies will pre-
sent the prizes to the owners of
animals that have qualified for merit.

SOLDIERS AT PLAY.

KING'S REGIMENT.

Keen rivalry for athletic honours
prevails between the rank and file
of the King's Regiment of Hong-
kong and to-day on the Hongkong
Football ground the annual athletic
meeting is taking place when the
finals will be decided of the pre-
liminary heats which have already
been run off. The ground has been
fitted out for the day and what
with the greasy pole, barrel
obstacles, etc., everything is there
that constitutes an athletic atmos-
phere.

Under Bandmaster E. J. N.
Watson, the H.M.S. "Hawkins"
band played selections during the
afternoon. The committee in
charge of the meeting is—Captain
W. B. Moorhead, Lieut. C. P.
Moore, M.C., Lieut. H. A. Red-
ding, M.C. The starter is Captain
W. A. Hannay, A.F.C., and the
timekeepers, Captain P. Pilkington,
M.B.E. and Lieut. Burke
Gaffney, M.C.

Up to the time of going to press
some of the finals had already been
run off and appended are the re-
sults:—

- One Mile:—1, Pte. Beale, "B"
Company; 2, Cpl. Dobbin, "D"
Company; 3, Pte. Paul, "A" Com-
pany; 4, Pte. Cook, "C" Company;
5, Pte. Wildman, "C" Company;
6, Pte. Highton, "D" Company.
- Half Mile:—1, L/c. Carr, "A"
Company; 2, L/c. Riley, "D"
Company; 3, Pte. Beale, "B" Com-
pany; 4, Pte. Cook, "C" Company;
5, Pte. Harris, "C" Company; 6,
Drummer Carson.
- Quarter Mile:—1, Sgt. Holland,
"C" Company; 2, L/c. Banks, "C"
Company; 3, Cpl. Harris, "C"
Company; 4, Cpl. Dobbin, "D"
Company; 5, Pte. Crane, "C"
Company; 6, Pte. Jones, "C" Com-
pany.
- Long Jump:—1, Cpl. Proven,
"B" Company; 2, Q.M.Sgt. Bur-
nett, "C" Company; 3, Sgt. Wil-
son, "A" Company; 4, Cpl. Day,
"A" Company; 5, L/c. Livsey,
"D" Company; 6, L/c. Taylor,
"D" Company.
- High Jump:—1, Sgt. Holland,
"C" Company; 2, Sgt. Baker, "B"
Company; 3, Drummer Walker,
"B" Company; 4, Lieut. Tisdall,
"D" Company; 5, Pte. Drennan,
"C" Company; 6, L/c. Blakoe,
"A" Company.

Throwing the Cricket Ball:—1,
Lieut. Redding, "C" Company; 2,
Cpl. Holland, "A" Company; 3,
L/c. Banks, "C" Company; 4,
Pte. Morgan, "D" Company; 5,
Pte. Johnson, "A" Company; 6,
Pte. Wright, "D" Company.

Putting the Shot:—1, Lieut.
White, "B" Company; 2, Pte.
Morgan, "D" Company; 3, Pte.
Williams, "A" Company; 4, Sgt.
Newton, "A" Company; 5, Pte.
Pinnmore, "A" Company; 6,
Lieut. Bailey, "D" Company.

Three Legged Race:—1, Ptes.
Cook and Williams.
Potato Race:—1, Pte. Payne;
2, Pte. Bird.
Sack Race:—1, Pte. Forshaw;
2, Pte. Turner.

The cross country race which was
run on Sunday was won by "C"
Company with "B" Company
second.

- Enlisted Boy's Race, 120 yds.:—
1, Boy Bonham; 2, Boy Caddick.
440 Yards:—1, Sgt. Holland; 2,
L/c. Banks; 3, L/c. Harris.
Corporal's Race, 120 yds.:—1,
Pte. Bates; 2, Pte. Bullcock.
Sergeant's Race, 120 yds.:—1,
Sgt. Redfern.

STUFFING BARBARA.

A GREASY JOB.

Barbara, the famous polar bear,
who has just died at the London
Zoo, has already been taken to
pieces.

The mortal part of her has been
acquired by Messrs. B. Gerard and
Sons, the Camden Town naturalists,
and she will start a new career as a
stuffed specimen in a few months' time.

Experts who are now busy on the
beautiful skin are "up against" the
fact that Barbara had prepared for
a long winter sleep by laying in a
huge store of provisions. These
she kept just under her skin. In
some places this deposit of bear's
grease is 4 inches thick, and its re-
moval is a heavy task. If people
still believe in bear's grease for the
hair here is a plentiful supply, only
the polar bear brand might produce
snowy locks.

The skull and skeleton are in a
bath of rainwater, where they will
simmer for two months to clean
and bleach while the hide is being
cured with alum and dressed. Then
Barbara will be "set up" to suit
the taste of the museum or show-
man who acquires her.

Capt. E. R. O. B. Evans, the An-
tartic explorer, who until recently
was in command of H.M.S. "Cadi-
dieu" on the China Station, joined the
H.M.S. "Herald" in January at Home
to take command of that vessel and is
capt. in charge of a patrol.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Kwangtung, (B. & S.) from Bang-
kok, Swatow.—B.I.L.
Saichon, (Yue Woo) from Canton.
—C.S.R.
Indian, (J. Mannera) from Copen-
hagen, Singapore.—Wanchai.
City of Norwich, (Bank Line) from
Shanghai.—A.I.O.
Teau, (B. & S.) from Saigon.—West
Point.
Sinkiang, (B. & S.) from Shanghai,
Swatow.—B.I.L.
Doncaison, (B. & S.) from Liverpool,
Singapore.—Holt's Wharf.
Tak Sang, (J. M. & Co.) from
Shanghai, Swatow.—Co's Wharf.
Shunli, (Po On) from Kwang Chow
Wan, Macao.—B.I.L.
Sun On, (Li Fat) from Fort Bayard.
—Yamash.
Huichow, (B. & S.) from Canton.—
C.I.
Sheat Lance, (B. & S.) from Canton.
—Wanchai.
Anjou, (Wing Tai) from Hongkong.
—Co's Wharf.
Kwangtung, (C. M. S. N.) from Can-
ton.—Co's Wharf.
President Grant, (Admiral Line)
from Manila.—Kowloon Wharf.

DEPARTURES.

Halvard, (Wo Fat Sing) for Canton
—March 9.
Wing Sang, (J. M. & Co.) for Can-
ton.—March 9.
Kwangtung, (J. M. & Co.) for
Shanghai, Swatow.—March 9.
Reims, (Tai Woo) for Hoihow.—
March 9.
Mahon, (Tung Tock) for Canton.—
March 9.
Mishima Maru, (Y. K. K.) for
Haiphong, Hoihow.—March 9.
Caravelas, (Lapicque & Co.) for
Swatow.—March 9.
Saichon, (Yue Woo) for Canton.—
March 9.
City of Norwich, (Bank Line) for
New York, Hoihow.—March 9.
Sinkiang, (B. & S.) for Canton.—
March 9.
Anjou, (Wing Tai) for Hongkong.—
March 9.
Saiyang, (B. & S.) for Shanghai,
Swatow.—March 9.
Shunli, (Po On) for Fort Bayard.—
March 9.
Kwangtung, (C. M. S. N.) for Shang-
hai.—March 9.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Entries for the A and B divisions
of the Lawn Tennis League close to-
day, the hon. secretary, Mr. J. O. Fletcher,
Queen's College on Monday, March
19.

Mr. B. G. Tours, C.M.G., has re-
turned to China. Prior to going on
Home leave Mr. Tours was Consul at
Amoy, and he now goes to Tientsin
as Consul General.

A Chinese boy 13 years of age was
sent to the Government Civil Hospital
yesterday with a fractured thigh
caused by being knocked down by
motor car No. 588.

During Chinese New Year Captain
R. M. Robertson and Mr. F. Adelborg
sailed across the Straits of Malacca to
Sumatra and back again in an open
17-foot canoe in company with three
Malays. The journey, which was
undertaken from Singing near Port
Dickson to the nearest point on the
other side, took 104 hours to cross
and 53 to return. The journey was
completed on the same day.

The forthcoming marriage is
announced of Mr. W. J. Fulker,
Acting Tidessurveyor, C.M. Customs,
to Miss Julia McLaurin, Miss Fulker
is the youngest son of the late Major
Fulker F.R.G.S., well-known in
the geographical world for his
independent journeys and researches
in northern Borneo. Miss McLaurin
is the youngest daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. John McLaurin, Tongshan, and
is a talented watercolour painter.
During the war she held an important
executive position in a munition
factory in the north of England.

The departure for Home of Major
A. G. W. Grierson, R.M.L.I., of the
British Naval Office here, will occasion
very much regret among his friends
in Shanghai says the M.O. Daily News.
Major Grierson succeeded Major Har-
tingford here, and no more popular
officer has ever occupied the position.
He had served in various parts of the
world before being stationed at Shang-
hai, and became much service during
the Great War. For a time he was
on board the "Lion" while at the
Battle of Jutland and in the battle-
cruiser New Zealand. He leaves with
Mrs. Grierson and family in the
P. & O. "Mores," and is succeeded by
Major McLaurin who was formerly
in Singapore. Another well-known
officer to travel by the same boat is
Surgeon-Commander Croisic who has
recently been stationed at Weihaiwei
and who is accompanied by Mrs.
Croisic and two children.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

KEINA COAST, ETC.

Mar. 11.—D.L. Halfong.
11.—D.L. Halfong.
12.—D.L. Halfong.
13.—D.L. Halfong.
14.—D.L. Halfong.
15.—D.L. Halfong.
16.—D.L. Halfong.
17.—D.L. Halfong.
18.—D.L. Halfong.
19.—D.L. Halfong.
20.—D.L. Halfong.
21.—D.L. Halfong.
22.—D.L. Halfong.
23.—D.L. Halfong.
24.—D.L. Halfong.
25.—D.L. Halfong.
26.—D.L. Halfong.
27.—D.L. Halfong.
28.—D.L. Halfong.

AMOI.

Mar. 11.—D.L. Halfong.
11.—D.L. Halfong.
12.—D.L. Halfong.
13.—D.L. Halfong.
14.—D.L. Halfong.
15.—D.L. Halfong.
16.—D.L. Halfong.

FOOCHOW.

Mar. 11.—D.L. Halfong.
11.—D.L. Halfong.
12.—D.L. Halfong.
13.—D.L. Halfong.

TAKAO.

Mar. 13.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.

SHANGHAI.

Mar. 11.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
11.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
12.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
13.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
14.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
15.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
16.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
17.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
18.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
19.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
20.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
21.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
22.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
23.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
24.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
25.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
26.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
27.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
28.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.

WUHOW.

Mar. 11.—K. W. Taiming.
11.—K. W. Taiming.
12.—K. W. Taiming.
13.—K. W. Taiming.
14.—K. W. Taiming.
15.—K. W. Taiming.
16.—K. W. Taiming.
17.—K. W. Taiming.
18.—K. W. Taiming.
19.—K. W. Taiming.
20.—K. W. Taiming.
21.—K. W. Taiming.
22.—K. W. Taiming.
23.—K. W. Taiming.
24.—K. W. Taiming.
25.—K. W. Taiming.
26.—K. W. Taiming.
27.—K. W. Taiming.
28.—K. W. Taiming.

TIENTSIN.

Mar. 21.—I.O.S.N. Chishang.

SINGTAO.

Mar. 11.—C. N. Sinkiang.

PUKOW.

Mar. 12.—C. N. Kanchow.

NEWBOWANG.

Mar. 12.—C. N. Tientsin.

CHEFOO.

Mar. 12.—C. N. Tientsin.

KEELUNG.

Apr. 23.—T.Y.K. Anyo Maru.

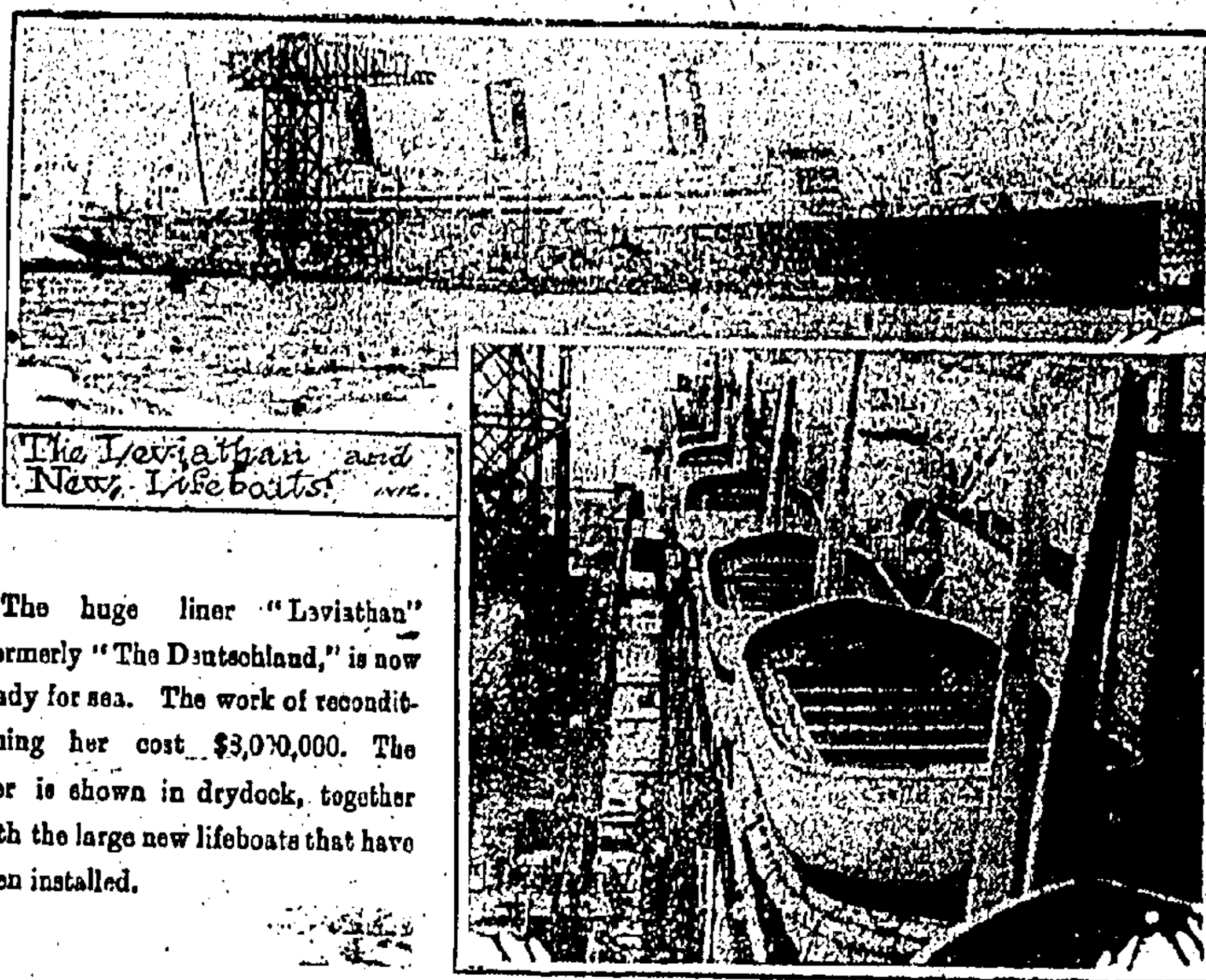
HOIHOW.

Mar. 24.—I.O.S.N.



Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, m.l.

The Duke of York's chosen one, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore. Lady Elizabeth, who is 22, was bridesmaid to Princess Mary, the Duke's sister. The Duke of York is 27. He proposed three times—once while dancing, once while golfing and the third and last time while horseback riding.



The huge liner "Leviathan" (formerly "The Deutschland," is now ready for sea. The work of reconditioning her cost \$3,000,000. The liner is shown in drydock, together with the large new lifeboats that have been installed.



The Jolly Men's Club, composed of dashing youths of 30 or more, has been formed in the Jacob Home for the Aged, in New York City. One young chap of 105 was rather peeved because he wasn't nominated for office, and the election was hectic. Here are the officers who were elected: Abraham Feldman, 105, first trustee; Rev. Joseph Kutzman, 91, president; Chaim Rothman, 91, secretary, and Abraham Posner, 90, vice president.



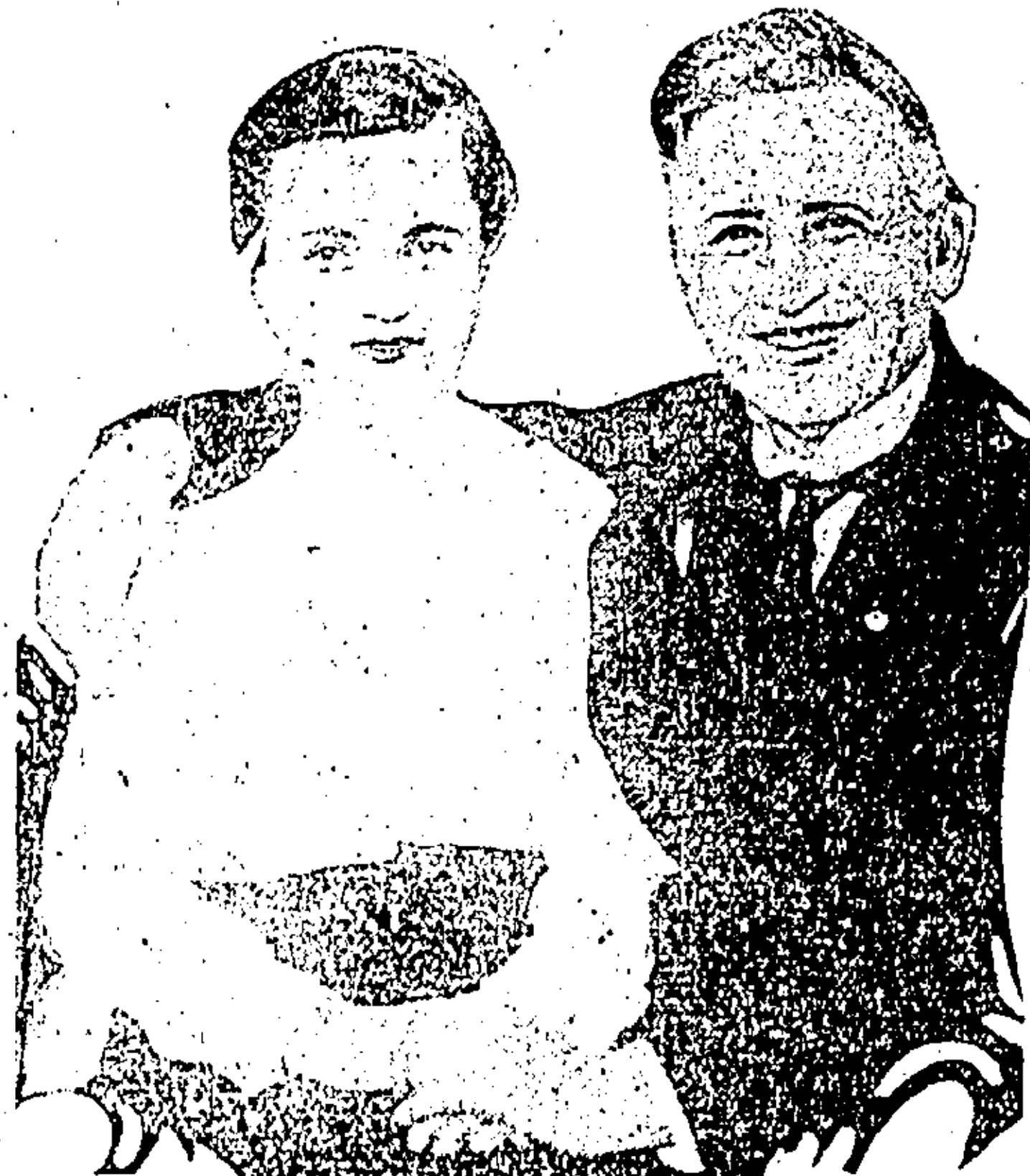
Miss May R. Cox.

Miss May R. Cox, pretty daughter of State Senator Patrick J. Cox, Rhode Island, has been threatened in a note sent to her father, signed "Ku Klux Klan." "We stop at nothing!" the missive ends.



Mr. Rowland Boyden.

Mr. Rowland Boyden the American observer on the Reparations Commission.



Rev. and Mrs. George H. Lawson, m.l.

Rev. George H. Lawson and his "prayer bride," formerly Mrs. Ella Wiewer, a laundry worker, whom he has just married. Two previous attempts had been made by the preacher to find a "prayer bride," but one of the women chosen jilted him and the other, he said, did not meet his demands. Mrs. Wiewer-Lawson, declares the pastor, is truly Heaven sent.



Miss Delia Reinhardt.

Miss Delia Reinhardt, in private life Mrs. Delia Reinhardt Schutzen-dorf, has met with much success as a lyric soprano.



Uncle Joe Cannon.

Has taken up golf, despite his 88 years. He has all the clubs, but refuses to make public his scores.



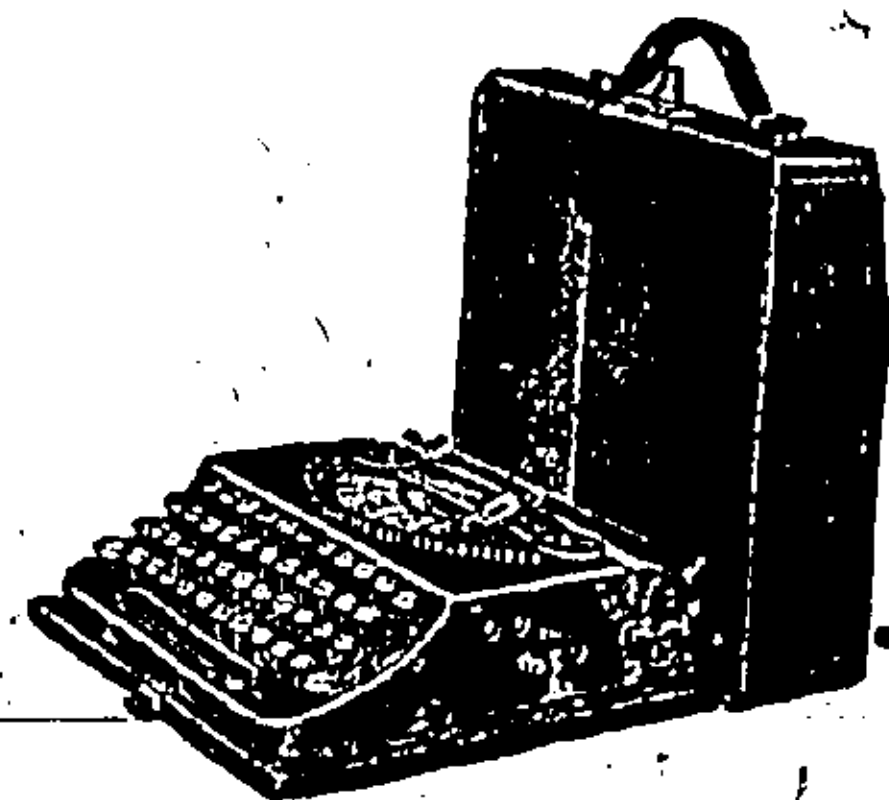
Victor d'Antremont.

Victor d'Antremont, an American of French extraction, recently awarded the Palm of the Academy of France by the Government, has made arrangements with the United States Department of Agriculture to have American wheat samples sent to French farmers for cultivation.



General von Ludendorff, Marshal von Hindenburg.

While France daily increases German anger by her actions in the Ruhr, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, are chanting their song of hate against France more loudly than ever.



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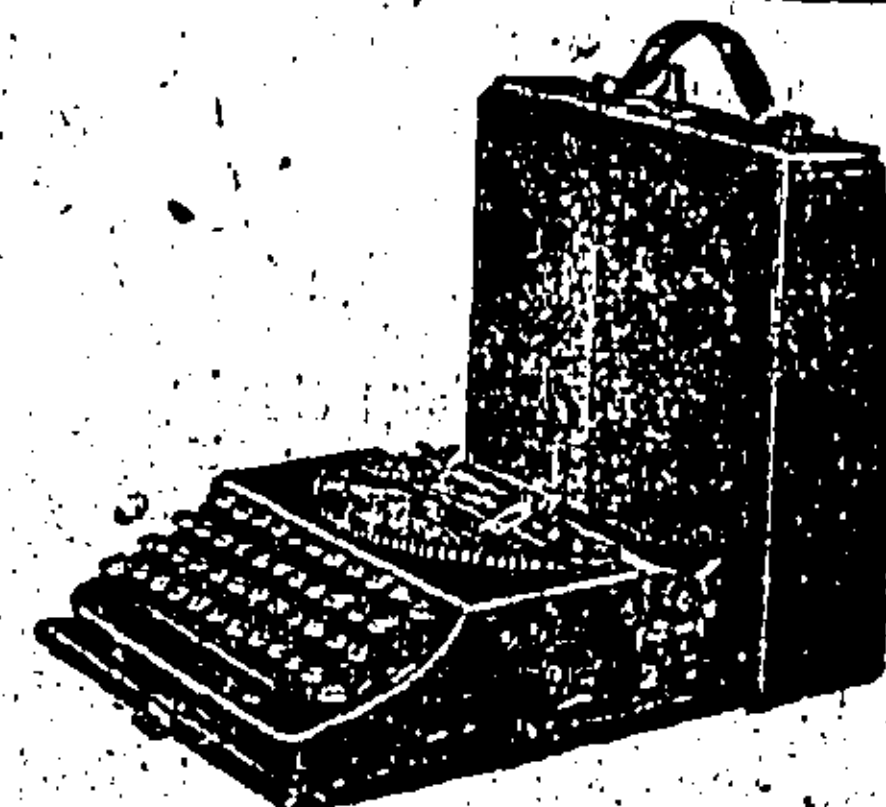
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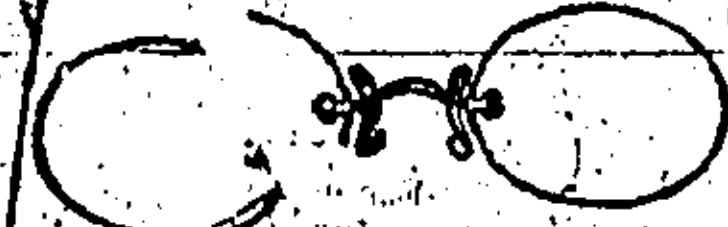
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EYES RIGHT

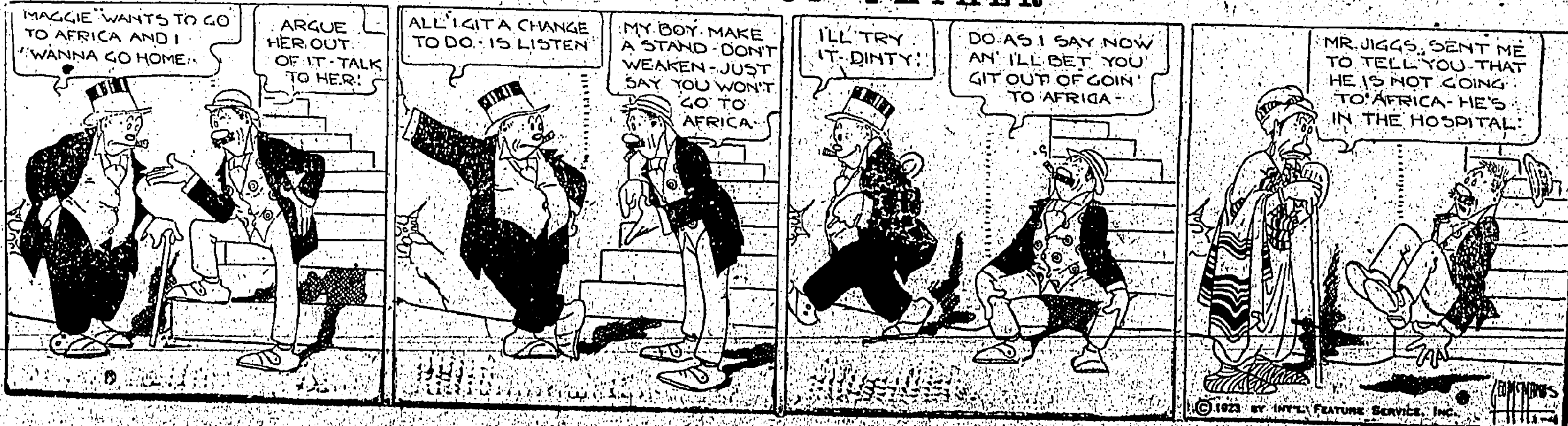
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
THE SZECHUAN HOSTILITIES.

PEKING, March 8.
Advices from Szechuan state that General Feng Shih Hui with 20,000 troops met a similar number of General Liu Cheng Shun's forces at Tsentsching to the north of Chengtu on February 28. After several days' fighting General Liu Cheng Shun was victorious, and captured several towns in that district. Reinforcements for General Yang Sen are concentrating to the east of Szechuan. Apparently, Yang Sen previously took Kwei-chow and Wansien, but was afterwards driven out from these towns, and has now returned with reinforcements and is preparing to re-attack these cities.

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

PEKING, March 8.
The murderer of the Bank of China messenger reported yesterday committed suicide when he was about to be arrested by a detective after shooting a gendarme.

TERRORISM BY GENDARMERIE IN SHANTUNG.

PEKING, March 8.
It is reported that 1,200 gendarmes have been removed from Tsingtau to Fengze where they are making themselves objectionable by entering restaurants and demanding food and drink, sometimes at the point of the pistol, resulting in Japanese-business remaining closed.

GENERAL WU PEI FU'S PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, March 8.
It is reported that the Government as a result of pressure brought to bear by General Wu Pei Fu has agreed to appoint Sun Chuang-fang Tuli of Fukien.

FATHER BEING CROWDED OUT.

COLD COMFORT AFTER STICKING IT FOR YEARS.

Summoned at Wilkesden for deserting his wife and his four young children, Alfred Moore pleaded guilty "under great provocation." The wife said he deserted her last August, and had only returned once to get a shave or a wash. She declared he was jealous of his grown-up family. Moore said: "Many times my wife told me to clear out. Sailors and other chaps used to come there, and there was no room for me to sleep in the house. I was fairly crowded out."

The Wife: One of the "chaps" was his own son-in-law, and there was only one sailor, who is engaged to one of our daughters. Moore: I stuck it for years, sir. Magistrate (Mr. Tanke): Very likely, but I don't think you ought to have run away, although you appear to have been vanquished in a conflict with your grown-up family. Moore was ordered to pay £1 a week.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st February, 1923.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS	LEVEL	1923
Upper 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th	29.10, 29.15, 29.20, 29.25, 29.30, 29.35, 29.40, 29.45, 29.50, 29.55, 30.00, 30.05, 30.10, 30.15, 30.20, 30.25, 30.30, 30.35, 30.40, 30.45, 30.50, 30.55, 31.00, 31.05, 31.10, 31.15, 31.20, 31.25, 31.30, 31.35, 31.40, 31.45, 31.50, 31.55, 32.00, 32.05, 32.10, 32.15, 32.20, 32.25, 32.30, 32.35, 32.40, 32.45, 32.50, 32.55, 33.00, 33.05, 33.10, 33.15, 33.20, 33.25, 33.30, 33.35, 33.40, 33.45, 33.50, 33.55, 34.00, 34.05, 34.10, 34.15, 34.20, 34.25, 34.30, 34.35, 34.40, 34.45, 34.50, 34.55, 35.00, 35.05, 35.10, 35.15, 35.20, 35.25, 35.30, 35.35, 35.40, 35.45, 35.50, 35.55, 36.00, 36.05, 36.10, 36.15, 36.20, 36.25, 36.30, 36.35, 36.40, 36.45, 36.50, 36.55, 37.00, 37.05, 37.10, 37.15, 37.20, 37.25, 37.30, 37.35, 37.40, 37.45, 37.50, 37.55, 38.00, 38.05, 38.10, 38.15, 38.20, 38.25, 38.30, 38.35, 38.40, 38.45, 38.50, 38.55, 39.00, 39.05, 39.10, 39.15, 39.20, 39.25, 39.30, 39.35, 39.40, 39.45, 39.50, 39.55, 40.00, 40.05, 40.10, 40.15, 40.20, 40.25, 40.30, 40.35, 40.40, 40.45, 40.50, 40.55, 41.00, 41.05, 41.10, 41.15, 41.20, 41.25, 41.30, 41.35, 41.40, 41.45, 41.50, 41.55, 42.00, 42.05, 42.10, 42.15, 42.20, 42.25, 42.30, 42.35, 42.40, 42.45, 42.50, 42.55, 43.00, 43.05, 43.10, 43.15, 43.20, 43.25, 43.30, 43.35, 43.40, 43.45, 43.50, 43.55, 44.00, 44.05, 44.10, 44.15, 44.20, 44.25, 44.30, 44.35, 44.40, 44.45, 44.50, 44.55, 45.00, 45.05, 45.10, 45.15, 45.20, 45.25, 45.30, 45.35, 45.40, 45.45, 45.50, 45.55, 46.00, 46.05, 46.10, 46.15, 46.20, 46.25, 46.30, 46.35, 46.40, 46.45, 46.50, 46.55, 47.00, 47.05, 47.10, 47.15, 47.20, 47.25, 47.30, 47.35, 47.40, 47.45, 47.50, 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(Next Pailan mode)

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N. Lazarus, Optician.

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British American Tobacco Co.
(China), Ltd. 15-19 Connaught Road.

Typewriters, Etc.

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Ctl.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

Kwan Tye, General Storekeeper
Wine & Spirit Merchant,
No. 102, Queen's Road Central

HONGKONG TIDES

The tide-tables given below have been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
in London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water Level Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years 1918-19.
The zero of the table corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
below mean sea-level.
To obtain the depth of water on the
side marks at the Victoria Harbour
add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge
at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the heights given in the table.

March 2 to 9 1923.									
TIDE TABLE					LOW WATER				
Day	Time	Height	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height	Time	Height
Mon.	2.15	1.2	8.15	1.2	Mon.	2.15	1.2	8.15	1.2
Tue.	3.15	1.2	9.15	1.2	Tue.	3.15	1.2	9.15	1.2
Wed.	4.15	1.2	10.15	1.2	Wed.	4.15	1.2	10.15	1.2
Thurs.	5.15	1.2	11.15	1.2	Thurs.	5.15	1.2	11.15	1.2
Fri.	6.15	1.2	12.15	1.2	Fri.	6.15	1.2	12.15	1.2
Sat.	7.15	1.2	1.15	1.2	Sat.	7.15	1.2	1.15	1.2
Sun.	8.15	1.2	2.15	1.2	Sun.	8.15	1.2	2.15	1.2

A good many people think rheumatism
cannot be cured without taking arsenic
medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm
has been thoroughly tried into the skin has
cured far more rheumatism than any
internal remedy in existence and gives
relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists
and Storekeepers.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST-FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)
"REXENOR" 12th Mar. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"AUTOLYCUS" 19th Mar. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"PYRRHUS" 2nd Apr. London and Rotterdam
"BELLEROPHON" 5th Apr. London, Amsterdam and Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
"TITAN" 12th Mar. M'les, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TALTEBIUS" 18th Mar. Genoa, M'les, Liverpool & Glasgow
"ANTIOCHUS" 5th Apr. M'les, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)
"PHILOCTETES" 24th Mar. Victoria, Seattle and
"TYNDAROS" 24th Apr. Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)
"AGMEMNON" 15th Mar. via Suez
"BURYBATES" 5th Apr. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 16th Mar. for Shanghai
"TALTEBIUS" 2nd Apr. for Singapore & London
"REXENOR" 7th May for Singapore & London
"TALTEBIUS" 25th June for Singapore & London
"BELLEROPHON" 4th Aug. for Singapore, Marseilles & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(John Swire & Sons Ltd.)
AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagon Lighthouse is interrupted

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close
at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the
previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER
Japan	FRIDAY, MARCH 9.
Shanghai	SATURDAY, MARCH 10.
Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers) London 8th	
Feb. and Parcel 31st Jan.	Nankin
Straits and South America and EUROPE	Shanghai
U.S.A. Japan and Shanghai	Shanghai
Straits	Rheinland
Japan	TUESDAY, MARCH 13.
Haiphong	WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	TIME
Japan	FRIDAY, MARCH 9.	
Fort Bayard	Despatch	5 p.m.
Shanghai	Sun Li	5 p.m.
Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers) London 8th		
Feb. and Parcel 31st Jan.	Nankin	4 p.m.
Straits and South America and EUROPE	Shanghai	4 p.m.
U.S.A. Japan and Shanghai	Shanghai	4 p.m.
Straits	Rheinland	4 p.m.
Japan	TUESDAY, MARCH 13.	
Haiphong	WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.	

FOR	PER	TIME
Straits and Bombay	Panama	10.30 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy	Van Olen	10.30 a.m.
Macau	Chennow	4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifong	5 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, United States, Cen- tral and South America and EUROPE		
via VICTORIA B.O.—due Victoria B.O. 5th Mar. Ship Sails at 10 a.m. 14th inst. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration 5 p.m. Let- ters 5 p.m.	President Grant	
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Amakura Maru	9 a.m.
Swatow	Rhaxen	2 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Rhaxen	3.30 p.m.
Straits and Egypt	Rhaxen	4.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Titan	5 p.m.
Shanghai	Nankin	2.30 p.m.
Swatow	Wingang	3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
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Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
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Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung

SUNDAY, MARCH 18.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
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Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
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Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung

*Correspondence bearing, vessels same only

WEATHER REPORT

March 9d. 11h. 57m.—Pressure has
decreased considerably over central
and N.E. Japan, to Wladivostok. It
has increased considerably at Shang-
hai and slightly from Formosa to
Kwangtung. It is nearly stationary
in southern districts.

The anticyclone over China streng-
thened.

A depression is central over the Sea
of Japan.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.2 inch.
Total since January 1st, 0.55 inches
against an average of 5.8 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on March 10, 1923.

1.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds
strong.

2.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamook. N.E. winds,
fresh; overcast, drizzle or mist.

3.—Hongkong to Gas. Rock. N.E.
winds, fresh; overcast, drizzle or mist.

4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan. N.E. winds,
fresh; overcast, drizzle or mist.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MARCH 9, 1923.—a.m.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Wind.
Wladivostok	30.74	17	—	—	—	W
Seasoo	30.60	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	30.69	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	30.69	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	30.69	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	30.69	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	30.69	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	30.69	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	30.69	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	30.69	—	—	—	—	—

C. W. JAMES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, March 9, 1923.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea 4
inches, 30.69 and 30.69.

2. Temperature, in the shade in de-
grees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation
on the humidity of air saturated at
moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points
5. Force of Wind, according to
Beaufort Scale.

6. State of Sky, in blue sky,
detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog
gloomy, hazy, light rain, or overcast
p. passing showers, or equal, rain, a snow
thunder or lightning, or dew, or wet.

7. Rain in inches, tenths and hun-
dreds.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day at 7 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	In date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.08
Temperature	74	64
Humidity	91	66
Direction of Wind	W	W
Force	1	3
Weather	on	cl
Rain	0.01	0.00

Highest on a dry thermometer on the 14th-74
Lowest open air temperature on the 14th-63

T. F. CHAN, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, March 9, 1923.

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill
is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
except on Saturdays when it is dropped
at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays
and Holidays when it is dropped at
10 a.m.

The Ball is hoisted half mast at
10th minute and full mast at the 57th
minute. Should the ball fail to drop at
the correct time it will be lowered at 1
minute past the hour and the ordinary
routine repeated at the following hour.
If possible.

Should the Time Ball be out of order
the above routine will be carried out
with the flag "Z" on the "Storm Signal"
mast.

The Time Signal is also given at night
by means of three white lights mounted
vertically on the Observatory "Wink"
mast.

From 8.55 to 9.00 p.m. the large
electric light is shown at the observatory
except on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th,
6th, and 7th of each